**Weather**
Cloudy, warmer weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 90.6 and the minimum 73.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 92.4 and 74.5.

# THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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## NEW CONSORTIUM'S AIMS ARE STATED BY U.S. MINISTER

### To Find Sound Basis For China's Finance, Object Sought, He Says

### NOT A MONOPOLY

### Unifies Foreign Activity And Arrests Partition Of Country

### BENEFITS PEOPLE

### Attacks On Project Of Allies Is Launched In Peking

CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE

Peking, June 27.—When questioned about the attack on the new consortium appearing in the Shuntien Shih Pao and one or two other Japanese controlled newspapers, Dr. P. S. Reinsch, the American Minister, made the following statement today:

"The new consortium is an outcome of the efforts of friendly nations to find a sound basis for Chinese finance which will assure abundant financial support to the Chinese Government and nation on fair terms and will relieve the Chinese Government of the necessity of making loans under general conditions unfavorable to it.

**Involves No Monopoly**

"The arrangement rests upon open co-operation between America, Great Britain, France and Japan in a spirit of helpfulness to China. The agreement involves no monopoly; the group of each nation is to include every institution interested in Chinese finance. Other nations interested in China will be admitted when they have the necessary capital strength.

"The consortium exists for purely financial purposes. It does not constitute a monopoly contracting or furnishing of materials. As it unified the foreign interests in China, it will arrest the partition of China through the growth of local spheres of influence. It will strengthen the Chinese Government by giving it sound and abundant financial support and by making its action more effective, it will benefit the Chinese people by all the advantages which flow from a sound, well-established financial system.

**Will Strengthen Government**

"The Chinese Government, with the unified support of the great Powers, will be strengthened in every function it exercises. The consortium is to embrace all government loans whether made for administrative or industrial purposes not of course including loans made to private individuals or companies for industrial or commercial enterprises.

"The inclusion of industrial government loans is manifestly necessary because no sound financial system can be introduced short of covering all the loan operations of the Government.

"The foreign lenders have the right to demand security for their investment but they will not seek concessions and special local preferences or control over the natural resources of the country; their security will be the assurance of the application of the borrowed funds to the purposes to which the Chinese Government has allotted them.

**Strict Accounting Provided**

"The best security from every point of view is found in improved methods of revenue and general administration. Foreign lenders are entitled to have strict methods of accountability and effective civil service rules applied.

"It is important that the people of China should thoroughly understand what is proposed and not be misled by partial views. This is a matter for the representatives of industry or commerce as well as of public opinion generally to discuss with a view to a better understanding of the national needs and the best methods of meeting them.

"It may be well to look with a certain amount of caution on any unfavorable opinion expressed before such full discussion and complete understanding of the actual plan. What may be best for the country may not be welcome to some."

## Appointed Official Of League Of Nations

Raymond Fosdick.

Reymond R. Fosdick, of New York, who was Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activites during the war, has been appointed as one of the permanent American officials in the League of Nations when the League is organised, according to an official announcement from Washington. Mr. Fosdick's exact position in the League was not made known.

## *Indemnity Priority Is Given To Belgium*

### *Agreement On Point Reached By Supreme Council At Paris*

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, June 24.—The Supreme Council has agreed to give Belgium priority of 2,500,000,000 francs of German reparation.

## *Influenza Virulent In New South Wales*

### *Fifty-One Deaths In One Day Reported To Have Occurred In Sydney*

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, June 24.—Influenza is increasingly virulent in New South Wales. There were 51 deaths in Sydney yesterday from influenza.

## *Labor In U.S. Wants Immigration Reduced*

### *Federation Adopts Resolution Urging Restrictions For Reconstruction Period*

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, June 19.—The American Federation of Labor has passed a resolution favoring the restriction of immigration during the reconstruction period.

## SINGAPORE INVOLVED IN JAPANESE BOYCOTT

### Trouble Develops When Effort Is Made To Enter Shops And Destroy Goods

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 26.—Information from Singapore states that the boycott which has been started by the Chinese there against Japanese goods has become serious.

A National Salvation Society has been formed and some trouble has occurred owing to the members of this body invading Chinese shops with a view to destroying Japanese goods. The shopkeepers in some cases offered resistance and it is reported that a number of persons were killed or wounded.

## *Mediterranean Service From New York Starts*

### *Cargo Service Announced To Constantinople And To Black Sea Ports*

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, June 19.—The Government announces that a cargo service is to be inaugurated between New York and Constantinople and Black Sea ports.

## *Chamber Of Commerce Host To Admiral Rodgers And American Visitors*

### Commander Of Fleet And Mr. Girard Swope, Head Of Large Corporation, Talk On Far Eastern Problems

Admiral W. L. Rodgers, commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, and Mr. Girard Swope, president of the International General Electric Company, were the guests of the American Chamber of Commerce last night at a dinner given at the American Club. They were received by a large number of Americans representative of all elements in the American community. Admiral Rodgers and Mr. Swope both made short addresses. They were introduced by Mr. J. Harold Dollar, president of the Chamber.

Admiral Rodgers made a general talk touching on various problems affecting the Far East. He spoke first of the relations of the navy to commerce and of its function of keeping open the lanes of commerce and means of communications on the sea during war. That, he said, was the primary purpose of the navy. For that reason, he said, it was the duty of the men of the navy to keep themselves informed of commercial and political conditions in all parts of the world where American interests entered or might enter.

He dealt also with the war's lessons in co-operation, co-operation between the various branches of the service in the United States and between the services of the various Allies. He pointed out how the effectiveness of the Allied armies and navies was increased to the point of victory after they had buried minor differences in favor of unified action.

The sweep of the democratic idea over all parts of the world was discussed by the Admiral. The application of that fact to the Far East was impressed on his audience. It meant, he said, that in dealing with China not only our own interests but the interests of the Chinese must be borne in mind. China's own development as well as foreign commercial advancement must be the aim of foreigners in China. Foreigners can no longer deal with China in the spirit of bygone times. They can no longer deal with it on the assumption of race superiority. So also, he continued, the relations of foreign nationals to each other must be on a basis of co-operation and mutual help. There is enough trade in China, there are enough potential benefits, for all to get a large share without friction. In fact, he said, friction would only reduce each nation's share. The lesson that that pointed, he then emphasised, was the absolute necessity of the maintenance of the open door with equal opportunity. Admiral Rodgers' address was vigorously applauded.

Mr. Swope, who heads one of the largest American corporations and has been spending several months in the Far East, was given a cordial welcome. He began by giving assurances to the business men of China that America was awakened to the importance of foreign trade. He cited the springing up of various organisations to enter foreign trade since the amendments to the Sherman law and the passage of the Webb Act. Also he told of Mr. Edward N. Hurley's recommendations for the future of the American merchant marine.

Mr. Swope then took up the service that American business men in China could do to Americans at home. They could give those men, he said, a warmer, more vivid and real picture of business conditions in the Far East and of the human aspects of the problem. They could make them understand concretely what were the problems of American business men in China and what were their personal problems. Such matters as housing, education and living conditions should be put before people at home in such a way that they could understand them, in order that they might have a greater sympathy for American outposts of trade in China and give a more real co-operation. He concluded by urging the Chamber of Commerce to remember its function in that respect.

After Mr. Swope's speech other visitors were introduced. Mr. Charles F. Weed, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and now vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, was presented. There were also introduced Mr. E. M. Scholz of New York and the members of the Admiral's staff. The Chamber also expressed its farewell good wishes to Lieutenant-Commander W. I. Eisler, U. S. N., who leaves on a trip home today, and to Mr. Dollar, who goes next month.

## COLUMBIA PARK BOYS TO ARRIVE HERE TODAY

### American School Lads Will Give First Entertainment At Astor House Tonight

The forty-two lads of the Columbia Park School Boys' Club, which is having its third overseas tour, are due to arrive in Shanghai today for two days of entertaining and sightseeing. The party is expected to arrive shortly after noon on the Tamba Maru and will give their first entertainment at the Astor House tonight when a widely varied vaudeville program will be presented, to be followed by dancing in the Palm Court for which the boys' jazz band will play.

Tomorrow it is planned to take the youthful visitors on a motor sightseeing tour of the city and an appeal is made for the loan of automobiles, to be available at the Astor House at 8 a.m. Tomorrow afternoon the Club ball team will play the first game of a doubleheader against the Shanghai team and following the game the boys will be entertained and will themselves entertain at the Columbia Country Club where a tea dance and outdoor program will be given. In the event of rain there will be a dance, with the boys' military band providing the music. Tomorrow night there will be a second entertainment at the Astor and the party will leave for Hongkong on the Tamba Monday morning.

Following is tonight's program:

Part I.

I.—American Jazz Band: Cornet, Richard; Saxophone, Wilson; Trombone, Knox; Clarionet Puckhaber; Drums, Vander White; Accordion, Conlan; Piano, Gus Levy. Introducing the Megaphone Quartet. McGowan — Falk — Harrison — Wesch.

II.—Three Boy Singers:

1.—The Rose of No Man's Land .....Marcel Nouguier

2.—A Perfect Day (with cornet solo) .....Johnny West

3.—In the Land of Beginning Again .....Harrington McGowan

4.—Till We Meet Again.....Ensemble

III.—The Wonder Tumbling Team led by the boy tumbler supreme Chas. Markley. Markley—Spellman—Artigues — Schultzberg—Attell.

IV.—Walter Harrison and Harry Edwards. In their comic sketch "The Constable and The Boy."

V.—American War-Song Revue:

(Continued on Page 3)

## PRESS LICENSING BY-LAW UP FOR APPROVAL JULY 10

### Council Calls Special Ratepayers' Meeting For That Date; Resolutions Passed

The amended Municipal by-laws, recommended by the Consular Body, including the Council's further amendment for licensing the press of the Settlement, will come before a special meeting of the ratepayers on July 10. Such a meeting was called by the Municipal Council yesterday.

Resolutions of opposition to the Council's present attempt to muzzle the local publications were adopted yesterday by the American University Club, composed of some 300 American and Chinese graduates and former students of American educational institutions, and indications are that other organisations will take similar steps as a result of the agitation which the Council's proposal has stirred up.

The resolutions adopted by the University Club at yesterday's meeting of the Executive Committee follow:

"Whereas, the Shanghai Municipal Council has proposed, for adoption by the next ratepayers' meeting, a by-law which will provide for the licensing and consorship of all newspapers and other publications issued in the International Settlement, and

"Whereas, this by-law would give the Municipal police autocratic authority to censor, regulate or suppress all publications, Chinese and foreign, and

"Whereas, this proposed by-law is contrary to American ideals and the ideals which Western civilisation is bringing to China, now therefore,

"Be it resolved, that the American University Club is opposed to this regulation and calls on all ratepayers to vote against it."

## *Dinner Held At Tokio By French Embassy*

### *Affair Is Given To Celebrate News Of Conclusion Of Peace*

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, June 27.—A dinner was given at the French Embassy yesterday to celebrate the conclusion of peace, resident Frenchmen were the principal guests but many members of the Diplomatic Corps and of the Japanese Government were also present. There was much jubilation.

An official celebration of the signature of Peace is expected to take place in Tokio on Monday.

## Model Of Giant Troopship Shows How Troops Are Housed At Sea

How troops travelled overseas.

Model of a cross section of the giant American troopship Leviathan, showing how the big liner has been remodelled to accommodate thousands of home-coming American troops. The two central decks show how hundreds of additional cots have been built in. On the fourth deck are the mess rooms, while the upper decks have been encased so as to allow the home-coming soldiers recreation. Through this remodelling thousands of additional troops can be carried by the liner. The remodelling of the Leviathan took place at the Tietjen and Lang plant of the Todd Shipbuilding Corporation, New York. The giant Imperator, which is soon to make her maiden trip since the war, is being remodelled in like manner at the Tietjen and Lang plant.

## *Koltchak Regime Endorsed By Officer From Siberia*

### Head Of Omsk Government Commended By Col. John Ward In Lecture Last Night

Colonel John Ward, C.B., C.M.G., commander of the first British Expeditionary Force to Siberia, in a lecture given at Masonic Hall last night was vigorous in his endorsement of Admiral Koltchak as Supreme Ruler of all Russia, stating that the advent of the Koltchak regime was followed by the withdrawal of the Czech armies from all fronts and the new Siberian army, formed under the auspices and authority of Admiral Koltchak, has borne the brunt of the fighting with the exception of one attack by the French and the manning of one or two armored cars by men from the British cruiser Suffolk.

He charged that the Allies, with the exception of the French and British, are working at cross purposes.

"The British and French have worked together; of the others the same can not be said and they know it," Colonel Ward said.

Intimate glimpses of the Russia that was and the Russia that is, tributes to the Middlesex Regiment, first British forces in Siberia; a vivid description of the role played by the British in the rout of the Maygars and Bolsheviki at the Ussuri and a plea for continuation of "that effort of mercy in behalf of the soldiers and civilians who are working for the restoration and resurrection of Russia" comprised Colonel Ward's talk.

Mr. J. W. Jamieson, Acting British Consul-General, presided and Commandant Lasies, Deputy of Paris, and Sir Havilland de Sausmarez were the other speakers. A collection was taken for relief work in Siberia.

**Fight Under Handicap**

Going back to December of 1917 when his regiment first received orders to proceed to Vladivostok, Colonel Ward traced the history of British effort in Siberia. He told how men who had been wounded on the Western front and subsequently detailed to a foreign garrison, were sent to Vladivostok and without equipment, transport or any accoutrements of first-line troops, aided in the freeing of the whole maritime provinces from Bolshevik rule and then went 500 miles from Vladivostok to Omsk, where they were the first representatives of a foreign Power to lend definite support to the formation of a government which marked the beginning of order.

"The 25th Battalion was in Vladivostok but two days when requests were sent to the War Office asking that we be sent to the front," said Colonel Ward. "The answer came back that permission would be granted in such an emergency if the commanding officer did not object."

As soon as the British forces reached the fighting area the Russian general retired in favor of Colonel Ward. The position was held for two weeks and then the first French detachment arrived.

"Our badly equipped army included about 3,500 men and we found the enemy in the first line to the number of 12,000; there were 8,000 in reserve, and that meant that an army of less than 4,000 men held off an opposing force that totaled over 20,000," said Colonel Ward.

The speaker told of the retirement of his battalion when it was nearly surrounded because of inability to extend on the right flank and of how, with the Japanese, enemy attacks were repulsed and a general attack ordered which ended in the destruction of the entire Bolshevik offensive which at one time threatened to involve even Nikolsk.

"No action in the war was so decisive," he asserted.

**All-Russian Government Formed**

"Then came the formation of the All-Russian Government at Omsk," Colonel Ward said. "That beginning of order demanded definite protection for there was no force in Russia that was reliable; there were Cossacks and Siberian detachments and the armies were used by men to further their individual political aims and claims; they were not making an effort for a national resurrection.

"Ignoring questions of transport and support, that battalion of Britishers, with three months' provisions and plenty of ammunition responded to the call and started for Omsk.

"At several stations we experienced difficulties but we could not start a fight; not a shot was fired during the entire trip."

When the Omsk government was formed Koltchak was Minister of War and when he decided on a visit to his troops at the front he was accorded a guard of British troops by Colonel Ward—"to show that the Allies were behind the new regime."

**Russians Lack Clothes And Arms**

The speaker then described the Russian soldier at the front—the sentry walking post in the dead of winter with grass tied about his feet and bits of clothing to protect his body from the Siberian cold, his primitive fighting equipment, lack of guns and ammunition.

"They cut down spruce trees and used them to resist a bayonet charge; that is how the Siberian soldier fought for the regeneration and resurrection of his country," said Colonel Ward.

The story of the return to Omsk after visiting the Russian front from the extreme right to Cheliabinsk, a five hours' conference between Commander-in-Chief Balderoff and Ad-

(Continued on Page 4)

## GERMANS TO SIGN TREATY OF PEACE THIS AFTERNOON

### Teuton Cabinet Members Who Will Act Arrive At Versailles

### DEBT INCREASED

### Activity Against Poland And Sinkings Basis Of New Demands

### WILSON IS DINED

### Affair Given By Poincare For Delegates To Conference

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, June 26.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The German delegation which is going to sign the Treaty of Peace is composed of Herr H. Muller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Herr Giesberts, Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones. They will arrive at Versailles on Friday evening. The Treaty of Peace will be signed on Saturday at 3 p.m.

**Allies Present New Demands**

The Council of Four has addressed to the German Government two notes: one concerning the German activity against Poland and the other regarding the sinking of the German fleet at Scapa Flow and demanding reparations.

**Dinner For Wilson**

President Poincare this evening gave a dinner at the Elysee in honor of President Wilson and all the members of the Peace Conference. President Poincare proposed the toast in honor of President Wilson and the delegates to the Peace Conference. President Wilson replied.

## CELEBRATION OF PEACE PLANNED IN HONGKONG

### Elaborate Program Of Events Is Drawn Up To Cover Four Days

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, June 26.—The following is the provisional program drawn up by the Peace Celebrations Committee:

The first day a dinner will be given at Government House to all men who went to the front.

The second day there will be special church services.

The third day there will be a review of the troops, a feu-de-joie, a meeting of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and a public meeting at the City Hall to endorse a message of congratulation to His Majesty the King. At noon warships and shore batteries will fire a salute. There will be an official luncheon at Government House; a daylight fireworks entertainment for service men; illuminations ashore and afloat and a fish-lantern procession and fireworks in the harbor.

The fourth day, an official timn will be given at the Hongkong Hotel. There will be a decorated motor car procession; an entertainment for service men; illuminations ashore and afloat; a Dragon Boat procession and a grand firework display in the harbor.

## DR. WU'S SUPPORTERS PLAN FORCEFUL MOVE

### If He Is Not Appointed They Will Quit Tax Paying And Call Strike

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, June 27.—The Citizens Representatives Union in Canton has held a meeting and resolved to urge the directors of the administration to give a definite pronouncement with reference to the appointment of Dr. Wu Ting-fang as Civil Governor.

The Representatives Union decided that if the Council ignored their appeals and put off Dr. Wu's appointment they would, as a protest, decline to pay taxes, induce a laborers' strike and also get the shops to close.

# PRESIDENT MAY PARDON YI SHIH PAO EDITOR

### Students' Council And Peking Merchants Send Petition To Free Him

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 23.—The Peking Students' Council and the local merchants have sent a petition to President Hsu Shih-chang, requesting him to pardon Pang Fu, the editor of the Yi Shih Pao, who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment by the Peking District Court last Saturday. The petition likewise asks for the pardon of the two printers who received sentences of two months each.

Further steps to obtain the pardon of Pang Fu are being taken by the two Peking press clubs, which will base their petitions on the precedent established in the case of Eugene Ch'en, the editor of the Peking Gazette, who was pardoned by Li Yuan-hung after being sentenced by the court to a term in prison for his attacks upon General Tuan Chi-jui.

**Paper May Be Issued Again**

There is now a chance that the Yi Shih Pao will be able to re-open without opposition from the local authorities for the reason that the charge on which it was closed has been dismissed by the District Court in dealing with editor Pang Fu's case. This charge was the republishing from the Sin Wan Pao, of Shanghai, of an article regarding the "Blood and Iron" resolutions of the soldiers of the Fifth Shantung Division, a report which has since proved to be without foundation or fact. The court held, however, that Pang Fu reprinted the article in good faith and hence could not be considered guilty on this charge. Thus it is hard to see how the police can refuse the Yi Shih Pao Company permission to start their paper again.

In the meantime the Tientsin edition of the Yi Shih Pao fails to reach those persons to whom it is addressed in Peking, and this in spite of the official denial that the Tientsin Yi Shih Pao is being, or ever was, confiscated here. The Tientsin postal authorities maintain that the paper is forwarded from there in the usual manner as soon as it is mailed and deny all responsibility for its disappearance. So what happens to the Yi Shih Pao after it leaves Tientsin is a mystery as yet unsolved.

## The McTyeirean

The yearbook of the students of the McTyeire's High School, the McTyeirean, has just made its appearance and a copy of it has reached our hand. It contains three score pages of good reading matter in English, profusely illustrated, and is edited by the Misses Lelia Judson Tuttle, editor-in-chief, Sze Wei-ling, Fong Lien-oen, Yu Soo-tsing, Wang Yuin-soong and Lee Saw-bing. It also contains over 30 pages of Chinese articles published under the able editorship of the Miss Sung Kyuin, Chang Ming-sih, Zia Ming-kyung, Wong Zing-yong, Loo Chee-wan and Yu Ngan-tsoh.

Miss Tuttle wrote on the life history of the late Miss Hoo Zong-tuh of the class of 1914, whom she described as one who had the mind and heart suited for world citizenship. The class history of 1919 was told by Miss Chang Ming-sih and the class poem was composed by Miss Sze Wei-ling. The Misses Chang and Szea lso contributed the class 'prophecy.

"Chinese Woman" is the subject of an interesting article written by Miss Yen Wei-tsing and "The Necessity for Reform in Chinese Literature" is another by Miss Tsao Ming-zok. "An Inland Journey by Boat and Chair" is described by Miss Yao Zz-tsung, while the Mokanshan field work of the school is told by Miss Wang Li-fong. Miss Wu Zok-yien gave an able description of the school houseboat excuration to Nanzing, Huchow, Mokanshan and other places.

Four poems, "To the Violet" by Miss Yui Tsz-lien; "My Piano" by Miss Chang E.-tsung; "The Peach Garden" by Miss Tsz Pau-yuin and "A Nest" by Miss Zia Kyung-shi, are also happy contributions.

Among others who contributed for the number are the Misses Sze We-tsung, Yih Teh-ping, Chuk Be-tsung, Yoa Tsz-e, How Mo-li, Zee Yeu-yong, Tseu Siang-yuin, Dan Tsung-wo, Tseu Me-yuin, Wang Sieu-loo, Woo Wei-zu, Tsing Zu-yin, Ethel T. K. Wong, Mo Sih-tsung, Chow Vong-jung, Wong Zoen-lien, Zie Yeu-tsong, Zuong Seu-ling, Bau Voong-mei, Chu Ging-san, Sung Kyung-shien, Chu Yih-noen, Yen Ya-tsing and Wu Zok-yien.

## Band Concert Today

The following program will be played by the band in the Public Recreation Ground today, weather permitting, beginning at 5:30 p.m:

1. March—When You Came Back ..... Cohan
2. Overture—The Merry Wives of Windsor ..... Nicolai
3. Waltz—La Mandelinata ..... Godfrey
4. Selection—Le Rai Carotte ..... Offenbach
5. (a) One Step—Oh Johnny; Oh Johnny Oh ..... Olman
   (b) Fox Trot—A Baby's Prayer at Twilight ..... Jerome
6. Selection—The Evolution of Dixie ..... Lake

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

# Anti-Opium Association Work Reviewed At Peking Meeting

### Efforts That Have Been Made To End Traffic In Drugs Are Told Of By Speakers

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 23.—At a meeting of the members and friends of the International Anti-Opium Association held at the Y.M.C.A. building last Friday, June 20, an account was given of the aims of the Association and the work already accomplished.

In the absence of Bishop Norris the chair was taken by Dr. Wu Lien-teh, and although the weather was unfavorable, and several members had already left Peking for the summer holiday, yet there were several present.

Dr. Wu introduced the first speaker, Mr. A. E. Blanco, who is on the Board of Directors, and in a carefully prepared speech Mr. Blanco described the danger to China of the morphia trade. Mr. Blanco said that with opium at the present high price only the vicious rich seem to be able to indulge in the drug, but the coolie can and does pay a few coppers for an injection of morphia which makes him forget the toil, the hardships, the monotony of his life.

**Traffic Is Increasing**

This horrible sordid trade, he said, was increasing daily, and in the farthest corners of Mongolia the victims of morphia can be counted by the thousands.

Mr. Blanco exhibited a morphia syringe of native construction that had been sent him by one of the Belgian missionaries who laid the entire blame for the present traffic in morphia at the door of Japan. Mr. Blanco then pointed out that as in recent years a considerable amount of morphia had been exported from Britain and from Japan trans-shipped to China, and while it was inconceivable that the British Government would continue to be an accesory to such a traffic, yet this was an international question and the main work of this Association is to assist in erecting an international system whereby the traffic in drugs shall be entirely suppressed.

He then indicated certain steps that the Association had taken and indicated in what direction it would work to secure legislation that would limit the importation of morphia into China to the actual medicinal requirement and he closed by saying that "there is nothing to prevent this traffic being put a stop to, if only people would realise the extent of the evil. Nations like individuals have moral obligations and whenever we find one not living up to that moral obligation as regards the morphia and the drug traffic our Association will be on pointing out wherein they fail."

**Review Work Done**

The general secretary gave a statement as to the actual work done by the Association, since it first commenced as a Committee in December last. He showed how the movement sprang up simultaneously in Tientsin and Shanghai but soon amalgamated into one International Anti-Opium Association, and that there were now branches in addition to these places at Harbin, Kirin, Mukden, Shanhaikuan, Taiyuen-fu, Tsinanfu, Yencheng, Nanking and Hankow, and that the Tientsin Association had 118 sub-branches covering the province of Chihli.

Early in the year cables had been sent to Europe to the leading statesmen directing the Peace Conference, and he read a letter, just received from Sir W. Collins which showed the result of their action.

Sir William Collins wrote under date, May 9, 1919, "I duly received your letter of March 7 confirming your cablegram of same date. The latter I immediately communicated to Mr. Lloyd George at Paris who promised to give it his best attention. I rejoice as I am sure you and your Association do, that we have succeeded in getting the putting in force of the International Opium Convention of 1912 into the League of Nations Covenant. I wrote the letter to The Times in December last, as I thought the psychological moment had arrived to press the matter on public attention, and that of our delegates at the Paris Conference.

**Excess Is Appalling**

"Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Cecil Harmsworth I found very sympathetic. The surplus production of opium, morphia and cocaine appallingly in excess of the world's need, leads to their illicit and baneful use. These perilous drugs must be placed under control and supervision from their origin and production to their final distribution."

Mr. Sowerby stated that they had also received a statement of the policy of the Japanese Government from the Japanese Minister in which the trade was denounced and it was said that the Japanese Government desired to put an end to all illicit trade. Mr. Sowerby said that during a visit that week to Shanhaikuan he found that some steps had been taken by which the Japanese trade in morphia had been decreased. Mr. Sowerby also stated that in response to an appeal made to the Directorate of Posts a very courteous reply had been received from Mons. Picard-Destelan promising to bring the matter of controlling the distribution of morphia through the Post Offices should be brought before the Postal Congress next year, and the matter was being carefully considered.

**Has Official Favor**

As regards the progress of the Association in China the secretary was happy to announce they had been favored by the President of China becoming their Patron, and several of the highest placed officials were willing to become members of an Advisory Board, while the Premier, Mr. Chien had consented to become a Vice Patron; also His Eminence, Monseigneur Jarlin, the Archbishop of the Catholic Church, had accepted an invitation to join the Board of Directors, and M. le Procureur had written a very acceptable letter stating that every missionary of the Catholic Church took part in combatting the opium evil, and that very severe discipline was exercised preventing the Catholic Christians from cultivating, selling, or smoking opium. The secretary said that it was very gratifying to have the assistance of powerful Catholic Church in combatting this vice.

Mr. Fan Chi-hsu addressed the meeting in Chinese on the same lines, and Admiral Tsai Ting-kan in a very effective speech urged those present to try and gain more members, and he added that it had been stated by Dr. Wu Lien-teh that an injection of morphia gave as the first effect a stimulus that enabled the recipient to fresh effort, and he wished some moral stimulus could be given to all the officials of China that would enable them to put out their strength to conquer this evil.

## MAIL IN THIS MORNING

Bringing 218 sacks of mail, 40 passengers, G.$1,500,000 worth of bar silver and 1,000 tons of cargo for this port, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company liner Ecuador will arrive at the China Merchants' Central Wharf this morning about eight o'clock. The Ecuador is expected at Woosung at daylight. The liner will sail for Manila tomorrow morning.

## News Brevities

Mr. George A. Fitch, accompanied by his two children, will leave for Kuling today for a two-weeks' vacation.

* * *

Twelve hours ahead of schedule, the Empress of Japan arrived at Woosung from Hongkong last night shortly after eight o'clock. The tender with passengers and mails will reach the Customs Jetty this morning about nine o'clock. The liner will sail for Vancouver this afternoon, the tender leaving the Customs Jetty at three o'clock.

* * *

Mr. Clinton E. Purington, formerly manager of the Standard Oil Company at Changchun, is a visitor in Shanghai.

* * *

The Korea Maru will sail for Japan ports and San Francisco this afternoon. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty at four o'clock.

* * *

The Empress of Russia arrives from Vancouver at midnight and the tender with passengers will reach the Customs Jetty tomorrow morning about nine o'clock. The Empress will sail for Manila tomorrow night, the tender leaving the Customs Jetty at five o'clock this afternoon.

* * *

Notice of appeal has been filed by Frank W. Golding from the decision of the British Supreme Court, which found him guilty of attempt to murder E. Blas, manager of the Astor Grill, and sentenced him to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labor.

* * *

To save local British firms from wiring to their respective home offices, the British Chamber of Commerce has telegraphically informed the London and Manchester chambers that the revised tariff system for China will take effect August 1.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Joan Power of Tientsin to Captain Ells, 15th Infantry, U.S.A., will take place in Tientsin next Tuesday. Miss Power is a sister of Mrs. H. D. Rodger of Shanghai, who has left for Tientsin to attend the wedding. Captain and Mrs. Ells will leave for the United States on their wedding trip next Wednesday.

* * *

Mr. H. R. Fenstermaker, vice-president and general manager of Macpherson, Fenstermaker, Whitehouse and Co., Seattle importers and exporters, is at present in Shanghai in the course of a business trip through the Far East.

* * *

The Shanghai Stock Exchange's June settlement completed Thursday was the biggest since the famous 1910 "rubber" settlement, the chief shares this year being cotton. It is understood that the settlement was satisfactorily put through a compradore of a prominent firm and two others are understood to have failed to meet their obligations.

# ANNIVERSARY DISORDERS FEARED IN VLADIVOSTOK

### Japanese Troops Are Sent To Bay Of Olga Believed To Be Bolshevist Base

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, June 26.—Reuter's correspondent is informed that some anxiety is being displayed by the inhabitants of Vladivostok with regard to the approaching anniversary of the freeing of the town from the Bolshevists, which is not likely to pass unnoticed. The numerous secret Bolshevist organisations are always ready to create trouble and it is understood that these organisations are purposely spreading alarming rumors, but undoubtedly will not dare to come out into the open.

It is reported from Krasnojarsk that feeling of sincere friendship between the Russian, Czech and Italian officers and soldiers greatly contributed to the success of the operations which were recently carried out by combined detachments against the Bolshevists in the Eniseisk region.

**Japanese Force Moves**

Reuter's correspondent is informed that a strong Japanese detachment has been despatched to the Bay of Olga where it is supposed the Bolshevist headquarters are situated and from which they direct all their operations in the Maritime Province.

The railway bridge near the station of Nuchnaya, on the Habarovsk line which was burned down by the Bolshevists, has been repaired and traffic to Habarovsk was resumed on the 24th. The temporary closing of this line caused great inconvenience to passengers and shippers of goods from Vladivostok and Nikolsk.

It is reported from Omsk that the Economical Council will decide the questions connected with the supplying of clothing, the army budget and the agrarian problem.

It is reported from different parts of Siberia that the taxes everywhere are coming in well as the peasants will willingly pay the land tax.

**Appropriation Is Asked**

The Minister of Commerce has applied to the Council of Ministers requesting that 40 million roubles be granted for building the port of Alexandrovsk in Sakalin. The building of the port is of great importance owing to the possibility of supplying the Far East with Russian Sakalin coal.

The Russian Telegraph Agency states that the population in the Krasnoufinsk region have volunteered to enlarge the first scheme for mobilisation by summoning all men from 18 to 50 years of age. It is understood that other districts may follow this patriotic example.

American Soda Fountain

Sullivan's

Sullivan's Fine Candies

11 Nanking Road

A LITTLE SAVED EVERY WEEK PUTS YOU AT THE TOP

SAVE! Save all you can! Save REGULARLY—and you'll get there!

Brief SPURTS of economy, followed by lapses into extravagance, will not do.

A little laid away every WEEK, and allowed to remain at interest UNDISTURBED, is what wears away the resistance of circumstances, and makes a man MASTER of his fortunes.

Open a savings account TODAY! You'll never do a BETTER thing, if you live to be a hundred!

*A dollar will start you! Come in!*

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

OVER 2,100 ACCOUNTS

*By Appointment to H.M. King George V.*

From War to Peace

The war restrictions on the shipment of Biscuits having been removed

Huntley & Palmers Biscuits

are once again being sent to all parts of the world. They are of the same standard of

Unrivalled Quality

as in the past, and to prevent disappointment the public should place their orders at once with their usual suppliers.

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Biscuit Manufacturers
READING & LONDON, ENGLAND

Resident Representative in China:
W. A. FARLEY, No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai.

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Red and Green Colors

CERTAIN-TEED MINERAL SURFACED ROOFING is made of the best roofing felt (3 ply), which is thoroughly saturated in a special blend of soft asphalts and coated with a harder blend of the same material, which keeps the soft saturation within—the life of the roofing—from drying out. This material is heavily surfaced with genuine crushed slate in natural red or green colors.

CERTAIN-TEED Mineral Surfaced Roofing makes an attractive, serviceable roofing for churches, schools and residences. We recommend this roofing for buildings where good appearance as well as long service is desired.

Put up in rolls 36" wide, containing 108 square feet, complete with nails and cement and directions for laying.

This material is strongly recommended for top layers of Built-up Roofs.

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BUILDING DIVISION, SHANGHAI.
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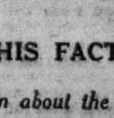


BRANCHES
Peking, Tsinan, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Vladivostock, Urga, Kalgan, Changsha, Harbin, Yunnanfu.

(12)

When you go for a walk in the country round Shanghai

just picture to yourself what that countryside will look like in a few years from now.

Where there are now green fields and trees will be streets and shops, mills and factories, and all the activities of an ever-growing city.

WHY NOT TURN THIS FACT TO YOUR ADVANTAGE?

*If you would like to learn about the price of land NOW, and what your profits are likely to be if you buy some as an investment, call at our office.*

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.
REAL ESTATE — ARCHITECTS — INSURANCE
Corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads.

(D)

# SIBERIAN BOLSHEVISTS HARRY RAILWAY LINES

### Japanese And Americans Are Using All Efforts To End Guerilla Warfare

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, June 23.—American reports from Eastern Siberia indicate that the outbreak of Bolshevist activity along the Ussuri Railway, which was reported by your correspondent a fortnight ago, has not been suppressed and that both American and Japanese troops along the railway are constantly engaging small bands of armed Bolshevists.

On June 11 a force of 100 Bolshevists attacked Japanese railway guards near Knorring, a station on the Japanese sector of the Ussuri Line, and were beaten off only after sharp fighting with numerous casualties on both sides. On June 12 and 13 American forces under Major Nichols and Lieutenant Rich engaged Bolshevist bands near Spassakoe and Sviagina and drove them into the forests to the east. The Bolshevist casualties were severe and their units have ceased to exist as fighting forces, while the Americans had two men killed and several wounded.

**Attacks Aimed At Railway**

The reports go on to say that the country from Vladivostok to Habarovsk is restless, and that there is evidence that the Bolshevists there are in communication with their comrades in Russia, the activities of the Red Guards in Eastern Siberia being unquestionably in conjunction with the fighting on the Ufa front. The object of all the Bolshevist raids is the destruction, or crippling, of the Siberian railway service, which has been greatly improved since Colonel Stevens took it over in behalf of the International Commission. As a result of the work of the Commission large quantities of supplies have already reached the Koltchak forces by way of the Siberian railway, and the great advantage of the Bolshevists over the troops of the Siberian Government, that of equipment, is fast being wiped out. This explains the activities of Bolshevist bands along the Siberian and Ussuri lines.

**Guerilla Warfare Waged**

Both the American and the Japanese forces have been uniformly successful in defeating and dispersing these Bolshevist bands, and their casualties have been small when compared with those of the Red Guards. On the other hand it has been impossible either to annihilate or entirely suppress these bands, which hide in the forests and the hills and make quick raids on sectors of the line which they have reason to consider unguarded. All the fighting is in the nature of skirmishes and guerilla warfare, in which the Reds' superior knowledge of the country gives them an advantage when it comes to getting away and hiding.

Further reports on the military situation in Siberia state that the dissatisfaction among the Czecho-Slovak troops is increasing all the time and that one of their divisions, which is stationed at Irkutsk, has expressed the desire to be relieved and permitted to return home at once. This division was among the first to be withdrawn from the fighting front, where it had suffered heavy losses; and during the past winter it has been acting as a police force for the railway and the country near Irkutsk.

# McTYEIRE SCHOOL GIRLS TO GIVE 'EVERYWOMAN'

### Proceeds To Be Used To Aid Fund To Establish School For Shanghai Poor

For the benefit of the fund for the establishment of a school for the poor in Shanghai, McTyeire High School girls will present Walter Brown's famous modern morality play "Everywoman" at the Lyceum Theater, Tuesday and Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'cock and Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The recent students' movement has aroused students of the girls' school to the supreme need of increasing the intelligence of the masses. A school that will teach the elementary subjects and practical handwork will be inaugurated and maintained under the direction of the McTyeire branch of the Students' Union.

The high school students have already arranged for 13 vacation schools in Shanghai and other parts of the country where McTyeire girls are spending the summer. In these the teaching will be done by the girls themselves.

A short sketch of the play follows:

Everywoman with her companions Youth, Beauty and Modesty, start out on the quest for Love at the instigation of Flattery. She loses each of them in turn, but Modest comes back to her after she finds True Love.

Everywoman has many experiences and meets with many disappointments in her search, and very nearly mistakes both Passion and Wealth for Love. Eventually she finds him in her home where she is led to him by her mother Truth, who in the beginning warned her against Flattery.

The scenes of the play will be interpersed with appropriate dances and readings. Tickets may be secured from the school at 1 Edinburgh Road and from students of the school.

# Columbia Park Boys To Arrive Here Today

(Continued from Page 1)

Presenting songs that stirred America during the great war.

1.—Over the Top ...Opening Chorus
2.—Like Washington Crossed the Delaware .....David Falk
3.—How I Hate to Get Up .....Johnny West
4.—The Navy Will Bring Them Back .....Marcel Nouguier
5.—We're Going Over..By The Chorus
6.—Somewhere in France is a Lily .....Ray O'Brien
7.—We'll Knock the Hell out of Heligo .....Sam Clark
8.—Bring Back my Daddy to Me .....Jimmy O'Brien
9.—Come Back Home Harrington McGowan
10.—Goodbye, Frenchy, Goodbye .....By The Chorus

VI.—Address by Bruce Wale, Student Body President, Polytechic High School, San Francisco.—Intermission of 15 minutes. Intermission orchestra: Ernest Oswald, cornet soloist, director, Gus Levy, pianist.

Part II.

VII.—The Whirling Arabs: Tumbling, leaping, diving, and pyramid building by 14 boys, followed by two exhibition boxing bouts.
VIII.—Gus Conlan and Reuben Wilson present their curious sketch, "The Substitute."
IX.—The Dandy Dancers: The Scotch, Russian and Virginia breakdown.
X.—Master Jimmy O'Brien: The Midget of the Party.
XI.—Military Band, 40 pieces in a marching drill which was presented to over 1,000,000 Americans on the last tour.

## *China Political Notes From Chinese Press*

Tao Yung, a representative of General Ni Shih-chung of Auhui, interviewed President Hsu Shih-chang Thursday and presented the views of General Ni. The Anhui Tuchun favors the organisation of a Cabinet by General Tuan Chi-jui and the signing of the peace treaty in Europe. While President Hsu approves his diplomatic idea, he flatly rejected the suggestion of a Tuan Cabinet.

The Government has instructed the various provincial authorities to prepare for a victory celebration in each big city upon the signing of the peace treaty with Germany. The date of the celebration will be announced as soon as the Allied Powers have decided on this point.

Either Mr. Chou Shu-mou or General Tien Wen-hi will organise the next Cabinet. A straw vote will be taken today by the Peking Parliament. Chou is expected to secure the majority.

The Cabinet has telegraphically informed General Li Shun of Nanking that peace delegates left for the South Thursday. General Li was requested to negotiate with the South for concessions and as soon as propects look better, Mr. Chu Chi-chien, the chief delegate, will proceed to Shanghai for the resumption of the conference.

A survey will be taken of the proposed Kalgan-Urga Railway. Plans will be made to construct the line in order to facilitate military operations.

It is reported that Government Treasury notes will be partially used for the payment of military expenses by the end of this month.

According to a statement made by Mr. Hah Han-chang, private secretary to former President Li Yuan-hung General Li will comply with the request of President Hsu and participate in the peace negotiations as a private citizen.

Canton reports say that on account of the lack of a quorum in the old Parliament, telegrams and letters have been sent to urge the Parliamentarians to attend. However, in view of the unsettled conditions of the provinces, no formal meeting is expected.

Marriage certificates will be issued by the Ministry of the Interior, according to the decision of the Peking Cabinet Thursday. All certificates are to be taxed. The meeting also passed the regulations for the protection of overseas labor submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

# URGE REGULAR SPEAKER FOR AMERICAN SERVICE

### Committee Of Song Service To Recommend Selection Of Pastor At Meeting Tomorrow

Recommendation that a speaker of wide reputation be sought for in the United States to serve as pastor, or speaker, for the American Song Service will be put before the meeting of the organisation tomorrow evening at the Palace Hotel. The retiring Committee suggests that a budget of from $3,000 to $5,000 be raised for this purpose. Other recommendations include one for the publication of a bulletin during the coming year.

The annual report of the organisation will be presented at tomorrow's meeting during the business session which will follow the regular meeting, which latter will be addressed by the Rev. C. L. Boynton. Attendance during the past year has averaged over 200, on six occasions passed the 300 mark and on Armistice Sunday reached approximately 600. Thirty-nine meetings were held, which were addressed by representative speakers.

The nominating committee presents the following names for the new Committee: J. C. McCracken, J. H. Black, J. B. Powell, J. B. Sawyer, Dr. W. G. Hiltner, N. A. Viloudaki, H. A. Vanderbeek, C. D. Glauque, Mrs. R. J. Clarke, Miss Grace Copcock, T. N. Bocker, C. L. Boynton, B. A. Robinson and A. Q. Adamson.

The services will be suspended during July, August and September.


## A GLANCE IN HER GLASS

on rising in the morning will reveal to every woman whether or not she needs

PINKETTES

These dainty little gentle-as-nature laxatives ensure daily regularity, clear the skin of pimples and blotches, cure sick headaches, bilious attacks, liverishness and ill-smelling breath. Of chemists, or post free, 50 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.



# HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.

## GREAT DRAPERY SALE

*NOW PROCEEDING*

## GENUINE BARGAINS

**LADIE'S SILK FINISH HOSE,** Extra long, wide at top. In black, white and tan. Absolute Bargain at 95 cents per pair.

**LADIES' SUMMER VESTS,** The "Cumfy" cut. The kind that does not slip off the shoulders. Sizes 34 to 44. **Sale Price 95 cents each.**

**CHEAPER MAKES FROM 45 cents each**

**LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,** slightly shop soiled, marked at nominal price to clear.

Excellent opportunity for securing **BATHING DRESSES AND CAPS,** at reductions of 20% and 25%. New goods, New styles.

**LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OILSKIN COATS AND "SOU'-WESTERS,"** Secure early, only a limited quantity left. **LADIES' COATS $19.50. "SOU'-WESTERS" $2.95 each**

**COTTON VOILES,** in designs to suit all. Enormous stock, voiles usually selling 95 cts. and **$1.10, OFFERED at 50 cents per yard.**

**OUR HOUSEHOLD GOODS** are famous, now is your opportunity to secure high-class Sheets, Curtains, Towels, etc., at prices which mean a considerable saving for you.

**REMEMBER ALL GOODS NOT APPROVED OF ARE RETURNABLE**

**CALL AND INSPECT**

*Draw the Cork and Haig & Haig Five Stars Scots Whisky will sing its own praises.*

*The quantity is limited,*
*The quality is rare,*
*You cannot get it everywhere.*

## *The Unspoken Compliment*

People of good taste feel that the quality of the Whisky they drink or offer to their friends should reflect favourably upon their judgment.

No advertisement can do justice to this matchless Whisky. Draw the cork and the Whisky will sing its own praises.

## *Haig & Haig Five Stars Scots Whisky*

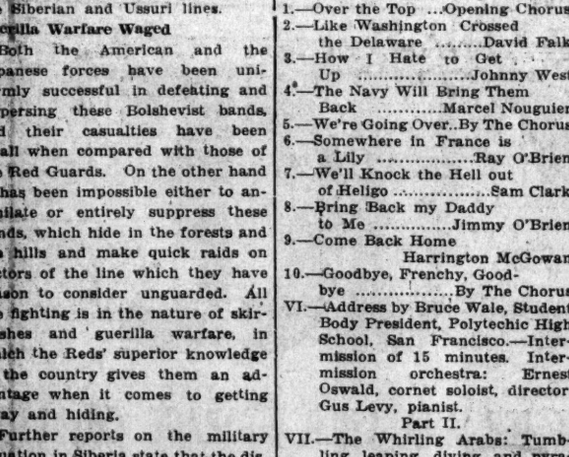
**Place your orders in advance and make as sure as you can of getting your supply**

*Distributing Agent*

**Gande, Price & Co., Shanghai**



# Edison Lamps


EDISON
The Guarantee of Excellence on Goods Electrical
The Trade Mark of the Largest Electrical Manufacturer in the World.

How manufactured in the China Branch Factory of the General Electric Co. of America, known as the China General Edison Co., Inc. This factory, under American supervision, uses the same materials, the same machinery and the same processes, and produces the same excellent lamps as do the home factories of the parent company.

**FROM ALL ELECTRICAL DEALERS**

Distributors—Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.



# The "Three Castles"

*Virginia Cigarettes*

## MAGNUMS

*Better because larger.*

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in regular Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.

Guaranteed Manufactured in England.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

# NEW CABINET AT PEKING YET DOUBTFUL QUANTITY

### Situation At Present Said To Be Somewhat Brighter For Anfuites

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 23.—The Cabinet question, which looked a little brighter for the Constitutionalists towards the end of last week, has once more taken a distinctly Anfu-Militarist turn, and Chou Shu-mou has for the present, at least, refused to have anything to do with the formation of a cabinet because of this group's opposition to the appointment of his friend, Chang Kuo-kan, to any post in the cabinet. With Chou Shu-mou out of the running for the time being, the Anfu men have succumbed to the temptation to form a cabinet composed of men of their own way of thinking, and with this in view Li Shen-tou, the Speaker of the Senate, and various parliamentary leaders of the Anfu party had a prolonged interview with the President today.

**President Rejects Proposal**

At this interview Li and his friends are reported to have urged the President to ask General Ni Shih-chung, the Tuchun of Anhui, to organise a cabinet, at the same time suggesting Chu Shen, the Minister of Justice, as alternate. Hsu replied that the appointment of General Ni Shih-chung at this time was out of the question and that Chu Shen, while an excellent official, was both too young and too inexperienced to carry the necessary weight as premier. To this the Anfu leaders are reported to have answered that General Ni had both of the qualifications which Chu Shen lacked, age and experience; but President Hsu was firm in his rejection of Ni.

Today every one is wondering whom the Anfu Club will propose next and whether the next candidate will be acceptable to the President. The feeling is that the President, unless he remains firm about the appointment of Chou Shu-mou, will be obliged to accept a man selected for him by the Anfu group, and that such an appointment, resulting in a frankly Anfu-Militarist cabinet, will not be so bad for the country after all. Persons of this political belief say that an Anfu cabinet is sure sooner or later to do something that will bring down on its head the wrath of the entire country, and that the best thing to do now is to give such a cabinet a trial and all the rope it wants to hang itself with.

**No Policy Announced**

There is, however, another group which regards this as a time-serving policy and believes that public and official opinion should rally around the President in support of Chou Shu-mou or some other man whose official record and political principles are known to be good. These men say that the President can easily awaken public interest in the cabinet problem if he will only show his faith in the support of the people by coming out with a statement of his policies and asking the people to stand by his candidate for the premiership in order that these policies may be carried out. Public interest in the cabinet situation has been small hitherto, partly because the Government has put forward no definite policy and partly because the people have felt that it was useless to find a way through the maze of party politics and reach any practical conclusions as to the nature of the coming ministry. The idea of the people has been simply to wait and see, and then protest if necessary; and to this idea they will cling unless the President comes forward and leads them. Then they will follow.

## INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

UH-ONE PINT OF CALIFORNIA CLARET- ½ DOZEN BEER AND SOME UH- SELTZER FOR THE CLARET- ZAT ALL?
YES- I DONT WANT TO BE CAUGHT SHY ON LIQUOR WHEN THE DRY SPELL STARTS- I'M STOCKIN' UP NOW
WHEN THE BOYS HEAR OF THAT ORDER THEY'LL PROBABLY BREAK RIGHT INTO HIS CELLAR WONT THEY?
HE'S PROBABLY GONNA TREAT A BUNCH OF SOLDIERS WHEN THEY RETURN- OR MAYBE HE'S GOING TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE LOADED-
INDOOR SPORTS
WAITING ON THE VILLAGE EGG WHO IS STOCKING UP FOR THE DRY SPELL WHICH IS DUE NEXT SUMMER
BOW WOW
TAD 6-

## Obituary

**Madame Hu Pao-sz**

Madame Hu Pao-sz, mother of Mr. Hu Wei-teh, Chinese Minister to Paris, and Mr. Hu Wei-shien, Customs superintendant of Amoy, passed away at her Elgin Road resident Thursday noon. Madame Hu was 81 years old.

**Mrs. H. E. Meserve**

Her many friends in the Far East will hear with sorrow of the death in Paris on April 27 of Mrs. H. Fessenden Meserve, wife of the European Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York, who was formerly for many years manager of the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company at Unsan, Korea.

Mrs. Meserve, who arrived in Paris last January with her husband and only daughter, Miss Lascelle Meserve, was ill only a few days. Besides her husband and daughter she is survived by a sister, Miss Struve, of Paris, and two brothers in Seattle, Mr. Frederick K. Struve, president of the Seattle National Bank, and Captain Harry K. Struve.

During the first year of the war Mrs. Meserve accompanied her husband to Russia and while he was engaged in negotiating extensive loans with the Russian Imperial Government she interested herself in relief work and accepted the presidency of the American Refuge in Petrograd, caring for destitute women and children from the devastated areas. Last year Mr. and Mrs. Meserve returned to Washington through Siberia, having a number of exciting experiences on their way to Vladivostok. Early this year Mr. Meserve went to France with Mr. Frank Vanderlip to study financial conditions in Europe and it was Mrs. Meserve's intention to again interest herself in war relief work.

Funeral services for Mrs. Meserve were held on April 29 in the American Church of the Holy Trinity, Paris, and were attended by American Ambassador Hugh Wallace, and many prominent American and European friends.

## *School Fund Aided By St. Mary's Girls*

The sum of $1,300 was raised at the variety entertainment staged by the girls of St. Mary's Hall at the Olympic Theater last Tuesday and has been forwarded to the treasurer of the Students' Union in connection with the fund for the establishment of a school for the poor.

## Officer Endorses Regime Of Koltchak

(Continued from Page 1)

niral Koltchak, with British troops guarding the train where the meeting was held, and the departure of Baideroff to Cheliabinsk followed.

Koltchak subsequently accepted the position as head of the All-Russian Government, after first refusing to assume the duties, and made a statement of his policy to Colonel Ward for transmission to the British Government.

"I, a democrat, was then placed in the unusual position of defending a dictator, but the results, as far as Russia is concerned, were all to the good," said the speaker.

**Czech Armies Withdraw**

The immediate withdrawal of the Czech armies from all fronts followed, the speaker said, and then he turned his attention to "the American journalists who knew all—but they must have passed in the night even as do the ships."

Colonel Ward said, "Not a single article has been written about that the Czechs have neither stood at the front nor fired a single shot since Admiral Koltchak assumed the reins of government; the entire brunt of the fighting, with the exception of one attack by the French and the manning of one or two armored cars by men from the British cruiser Suffolk, has been borne by the new Siberian army formed under the auspices and authority of Admiral Koltchak."

"Whenever you read that the Allies have taken Perm rest assured that it was taken by the Russians for the French and British were at Ufa and Cheliabinsk," he continued.

Colonel Ward said that the British and French were the people who represented the Allies in the front line so far, asserted that the British did the best that could be done with limited man power and told his hearers not to listen to stories of overwhelming defeats of Koltchak in all parts of the fields.

"The Russian is a fighter, whatever else may be said about him; he may have rudimentary ideas or organisation and his discipline may be poor, but his bravery is unquestioned," Colonel Ward said.

**How Britain Aided**

The speaker told how Britain had aided the new Russian army with trainloads of clothes and supplies and then described the inadequate care given wounded because of the lack of hospital supplies. "A British soldier would not fight under such conditions endured by the Russians—no clothes, no equipment, not even a stretcher to carry a wounded man from the field," he said.

Returning to a glimpse of Omsk when he arrived there, Colonel Ward described the chaos. "Six, ten, even 20 officers were found dead on the streets of that city in the morning; there was no one to arrest the murderers, no law, no authority—no nothing," he said. "Then the officers retaliated, they struck at civilians, at soldiers. Tonight it would be a dozen soldiers killed, then 20 citizens—human society in Russia had been ripped to pieces."

"Let your society get into that condition and you, too, will look for some neighboring country to befriend you in your distress," the speaker added.

Then came the plea for assistance for the civilian population and the soldiers of Siberia. "We must continue the effort of mercy for those men who are making a desperate effort to reconstruct and resurrect human society in Russia," he said.

A sluggish liver is the cause of most of the languid feeling and ill-health of the Tropics. Try SAL HEPATICA—mild but effective—compounded entirely of harmless salts, and so does not create a habit or the need for increasing the dose. At all dispensing chemists. Full directions on each jar.

**Sal Hepatica**

**THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK, LTD.**

9, Ningpo Road

*A Bank of the Chinese, by the Chinese, and for Everybody*

This Bank is a Chinese Bank, carrying on banking and exchange business of every description along modern lines.

It is our endeavor to execut every transaction, whether large or small, to the full satisfaction of our clients. "SERVICE and EFFICIENCY" is our motto.

Your visit is invited and your patronage solicited. This is YOUR BANK.

K. P. CHEN, *General Manager.*

Cable address: "COMSAVBANK"
Phone No. C. 4522, C. 4523

**HORLICK'S MALTED MILK**

(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)

**The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.**

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brain & Brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed.

*Ready in an instant by the simple addition of hot or cold water.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORDINARY MILK is not always pure; HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.
ORDINARY MILK is unsafe unless cooked; HORLICK'S is safe and needs no cooking.
ORDINARY MILK often disagrees; HORLICK'S never does.
ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly; HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely.
ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when wanted; HORLICK'S is always at hand.

HORLICK'S may be used in Puddings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.

Sold by Chemists and Stores.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENG.

**ICE**

**THE SHANGHAI ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.**

BECAUSE

We have received greatly increased support this season from both old and new customers,

The reduction from a war basis in the cost of Stores and Supplies has been considerable,

WE HAVE GREAT PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING that as and from JULY 1st the price of our

**PURE MACHINE-MADE ICE**

delivered anywhere inside the Settlements, will be reduced from 2½ cents per lb. as heretofore to

**2 cents per lb.**

NEXT SEASON this increase in support being continued, we confidently expect that we shall be able to supply at a reduction of a further half-cent, or say, at

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¶ It will pay you to ask the Hotel, Restaurant, Café, or other place where you get your cold drinks or Ices, what ice they use to cool bottles or pack their freezers, etc., as well as put directly into your drink. It is almost equally important that pure Machine-Made Ice should be used for the former as for the latter purpose.

# Handley Page On Air Prospects

London, May 1.—"A most opportune moment," Mr. F. Handley Page remarked, when a representative of The London Observer called recently to hear his views of the historic report on organised airways, which has just been issued by the Civil Aerial Transport Committee. It was opportune because news had just been received of the safe arrival at Delhi from England of one of the Handley Page machine, and it showed, as he pointed out, that commercial aviation is already an accomplished fact.

"Few people," he said, "realise the amount of organisation which is necessary before a long-distance flight can be accomplished. There are the necessary aerodromes to be prepared, the ground surveyed, the petrol supplies made available, and spare parts collected at various depots in case of need for replacement. Great credit is, therefore, due to General Salmond and to those responsible for the organisation that the first flight from England to India has been accomplished without a hitch. This world's record cross-country flight shows the great advance that has been made in aviation since Bleriot crossed the Channel in 1910.

"That the aircraft industry has progressed so much during the war is largely due to the great co-operation which there has been between the industry and the Department of Aircraft Production at first under the guidance of Sir William Weir, as he then was, and afterwards of Sir Arthur Duckham. It is fortunate, too, for the full development of commercial aerial transport that in this transition period the Secretary of State for the Royal Air Force should be one who thoroughly understands aircraft requirements and has the best interests of aviation at heart.

**Customs and Trespass**

"There are many problems with which the authorities have to deal in civil aerial transport. In the first place, at the present time, no flying is possible either in this country or between this country and abroad, and although the regulations with regard to flying in this country will shortly be relaxed, it is improbable that universal flying will take place before peace is signed.

"Quite apart from the difficulty of our being theoretically still at war, and that therefore there must be restrictions on travel and transport, there are many questions still to be settled—questions of Customs, of the right of flying over foreign territory, and of the prohibition of flying over certain areas. These questions have to be considered by international convention. By the time they have been settled we shall be ready to deal with aerodrome organisation, and meteorological and navigational difficulties will have been overcome.

"One must realise that the aeroplane as a transport vehicle has developed in advance of the organisation necessary to operate it. The Handley-Page machine which flew to Cairo, Bagdad, and India is capable today of flying regularly with twenty passengers for long distances and carrying freight as well. The larger four-engined Handley-Page has already demonstrated its capabilities of carrying large loads by flying over London at a height of 6,500 ft. with a pilot and forty passengers and six hours' supply of petrol.

"The mere fact, however, of accomplishing these individual flights does not necessarily mean that they can be repeated every day in the year to scheduled time. Here in England we have fog, low-flying clouds, and adverse weather to consider. To overcome the difficulties of fog and cloud it is necessary that air routes should be marked out by captive balloons tethered, with their correct markings, at such a height that they are above the fog. An aviator flying with his passengers and running into a district covered with fog will thus be able to tell from these ballons exactly where to alight.

**The Advantage Of Speed**

"From the report of the Committee which considered possibilities of aircraft performance and the requirements of aerial services the basic fact is very clearly seen that the main advantage of the aeroplane is its speed, and that it can maintain continuously speeds that are impossible by any other means of transport.

"In consequence of its high speed, its loads must necessarily be small, if the speeds demanded are pushed to too high a limit the traffic cost becomes prohibitive. It is thus probable that the speed of aeroplane transport will be kept down to the limit at which adverse winds or weather will not militate against the successful continuance of the service, and that at such a speed, say ninety or a hundred miles an hour, it will be possible to carry relatively large loads compared with those of a machine designed to fly at 130 or 140 miles an hour. It is probable that the cost of carrying goods or passengers in the first type of machine with the slower speed, will be one-half or one-third that of the high-speed machine.

"The investigations of the Committee dealing with the establishment of aerial transport services show that aeroplanes will take a position in the world's means of communication midway between express service by passenger train and communication by telegraph. The Committee shows the great saving that can be effected in sending a letter by aeroplane compared with sending it by telegraph, provided that the urgency of the message is not such as to call for anything quicker than a deferred telegram or a week-end telegraphic letter.

"With regard to the work of the Committee on air routes, it is rather curious to notice that the long-distance route from England to India which has been the first to be traversed is the one that is not mentioned. The possibilities of the suggested route between London and South Africa and that across the Atlantic are very great, and they will no doubt be flown in the near future.

**Coming Types**

"It is probable that commercial aviation will develop in two ways. Immediately the aerodromes are established and the ground organisation and the meteorological service completed, large passenger-carrying machines, such as the twin-engined or four-engined Handley Page, will fly between England and India, Australia, Africa, and other parts of the world.

"We have, in fact, already made arrangements for establishing such services. The machines are being built, and the signing of peace will see the commencement of world traffic on them. As soon as passenger traffic can be carried, announcements will be made with regard to fares and booking arrangements.

"The other aspect of the transport question which needs consideration is this, that just as a wealthy business man crosses continents in his own saloon railway-car or travels round the world for pleasure on his yacht, so there will always be a certain number of persons who will own their own private aeroplanes. We are already building for such clients what we may term air yachts, similar in size to the twin-engined machine that flew to India.

"These air yachts are being fitted rather with regard to the comfort of the traveler than for excessive speed. It will be possible when peace is signed to fly from this country, landing at various aerodromes en route, and conduct a shooting expedition in the wilds of Africa or Asia, at distances from civilisation which it would be impossible to reach in the ordinary way, except by long and arduous journeys by camel or other transport. In short, the sporting possibilities which aerial transport open to the busy man who has hitherto had no opportunities of big game shooting owing to the long distances are practically unlimited.

"This same type will be equally available for exploring or prospecting expeditions equipped in this case with a full list of scientific apparatus."

## Shanghai Rifle Association

**June Monthly Competition**

G. S. Ashley, R. I. Ito, A. L. Mottu, H. Noisshiki and D. K. Kajiwara were the winners of spoons in their respective classes in the Shanghai Rifle Association's June monthly cup competition held Thursday.

The shooting was done under good weather conditions and about 70 members competed. In the A-1 class G. F. Ashley and W. O. Lancaster were tied with 45 points each, but the latter lost in the count out. Y. S. Fong of C class also tied with H. Noisajiki, but lost in the count out. The conditions of the competition were Bisley targets at 200 yards, one sighter and ten scoring shots.

Following were the results:

A-1 Class—G. F. Ashley 45 (a), W. O. Lancaster 45, W. T. Ross 44, W. J. Terrill 43, O. I. Ibert 42, T. C. Britton 41, A. M. Collaco 37.

A Class—R. I. Ito 45 (a), E. K. Howe 44, H. F. Cranfield 43, F. Bonichi 43, E. Heen 42, H. Lane 42, C. Mills 41, C. Reeves 41, R. F. Wilner 40, A. Q. Adamson 39, C. H. Ryde 38.

B Class—A. L. Mottu 44 (a), H. W. Lambert 42, F. T. Smith 41, K. D. Chen 40, G. Y. Jensen 40, J. Johansson 39, G. H. Willder 39, E. Fasting 37, H. W. Dawson 36, J. S. Rebsamen 35, S. Kojima 23, last three new members on probation.

C Class—H. Noisshiki 43 (a), Y. S. Fong 43, P. D. Sullivan 41, H. Bone 41, G. F. Forshaw 40, C. Kline 39, T. Watanabe 38, S. Okada 38, C. P. Grant 38, A. S. Goldsmith 37, E. O. Wilson 37, A. C. Godby 36, M. Iijima 36, C. L. Boynton 35, H. Priestley 35, Aug. White 34, F. J. W. Melville 32.

D Class—D. K. Kajiwara 38 (a), H. J. Blatchford 37, K. Tsunoda 27, J. Bartolini 36, William Hu 36, H. F. Munns 36, A. F. Gomes 35, J. Zellensky 33, T. W. Mitchell 33, H. Tobias 31, Y. Tamura 30, L. G. Canda 29, J. Evans 29, C. McBain 29, B. Dawson 28, J. Pereira 27.

(a) Winner of spoons and 1st leg on cup.

The date for the closing of entries for the Benevolent Cup, has been extended till today at 12 noon. Post entries $2. The competition will begin on Monday at 6:30 a.m.

## Today's Cricket

**S. C. C. v. S. M. Police**

The Shanghai Cricket Club first XI meets the Police team on S.C.C. ground at 2:30 p.m. today.

The following will represent the S.C.C.—W. C. G. Clifford, S. J. Deeks, W. N. Hansell, C. Knight, E. G. B. Lover, W. H. Meule, H. Middleton, J. M. Pearson, W. S. Read, R. Tippin, Dr. H. H. Morris (Capt.).

The following will represent the Police—K. J. McEuen, Captain E. I. M. Barrett (Capt.), W. Beattie, S. C. Young, W. E. Fairbairn, G. Sale, F. A. Treacher, E. C. Rock, H. J. Pelling, W. McDermott, D. Webb. Reserves—P. W. Reeves, R. J. Crouch, G. Higgs.

**S. C. C. 2nd XI v. B. A. T.**

The Cricket Club second team journeys to the Police ground today to meet a B.A.T. team, the match commencing at 2:30 p.m. The teams will be as follows:

S.C.C. 2nd XI.—W. E. Anderson, E. G. Barnes, R. Bauld, D. Campbell, G. H. H. Caulton, A. H. Leslie, W. J. Monk, T. C. G. Pearson, T. G. Smeaton, W. S. Wavell, R. Grimshaw (Capt.). Reserves—N. Tweedlie, E. Toeg.

B.A.T.—D. Yates, J. J. Ellis, C. H. Bhoora, K. McKelvie, J. B. Katz, K. C. Ramsdon, H. Moore, J. V. Jenson, P. S. Hyndman, C. H. James, H. Langley (Capt.).

**Public School Wins**

An easy win for the Public School was the result yesterday afternoon of the annual match with the Cathedral School cricketers. The score was 84 to 33.

## Today's Lawn Bowls

**S. L. B. C. v. Yangtszepoo**

The league match between the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club and the Yangtszepoo Club which was postponed last week will be played today at 5 p.m. on the rinks of the S.L.B.C.

The following will represent the Lawn Bowls Club:

G. L. Campbell (skip), J. J. Sheridan, J. Munro, W. Gater.

J. T. Disselduff (skip), A. D. Bell, Alex Samson, W. N. C. Allen.

J. C. Macdougall (skip), J. Park, R. G. H. Cole, F. L. Marshall.

Albert Taylor (skip), J. D. Gaines, E. Payne, and R. Simmons.

J. Frost (skip), J. Valentine, W. A. Ogden, P. M. Scott.

S. Hammond (skip), J. Buckley, J. D. Gordon, F. A. Sampson.

# DOUBLEHEADER TODAY; ANOTHER TOMORROW

## U.S.S. New Orleans And San Francisco Teams Are Week End Attractions

Doubleheaders are announced by the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club for this afternoon and tomorrow. The locals will play the U.S.S. New Orleans two games this afternoon, the first starting at 2:30 o'clock. Scott and Porterfield will be the Shanghai twirlers with Gill playing the outfield.

Tomorrow afternoon the Columbia Park Boys' Club of San Francisco will be the attraction for the first game and the New Orleans team will oppose Shanghai in the second. The San Francisco lads will be accompanied by their band and the Shanghai management is making arrangements to handle the crowd. Gill will hurl the game against the San Francisco team and Scott will pitch against the New Orleans.

**That Holiday Game**

Arrangements had not been settled yesterday for the Fourth of July game although the holiday comes next Friday. It is planned to have the Navy team composed of the pick of gunboats and New Orleans players.

**Philippine Team Here Soon**

The Philippine Scouts nine, which is to play a series here, will arrive in Shanghai about July 20, according to a telegram received from Manila yesterday. The Filipinos will arrive at Chinwangtao next Monday and are to play in Peking and Tientsin before coming here. Two American officers, one a player, accompany the Filipinos.


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Cleveland, Ohio.

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H. J. TAFT, M. D.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

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S. A. BUCHANAN, M. D.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

"I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it."
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Omaha, Neb.

"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria, having recommended its use in many instances, and consider it the best laxative that could be used, especially for children."
NATHANIEL K. KING, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

Having during the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children."
J. P. ELLIOTT, M. D., New York City.

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Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL much regret that for the first time for a hundred years war conditions prevent many of their products being shipped to China. They much appreciate the letters they are receiving, and in reply would state that it is fully recognised here that under the circumstances of life in China the absence of English delicacies and foods is a very real hardship.

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL will take care that not a day shall be lost in forwarding supplies when a return to more normal conditions permits. In the meantime they trust that those who have been accustomed to rely on their products will be good enough to accept this explanation.



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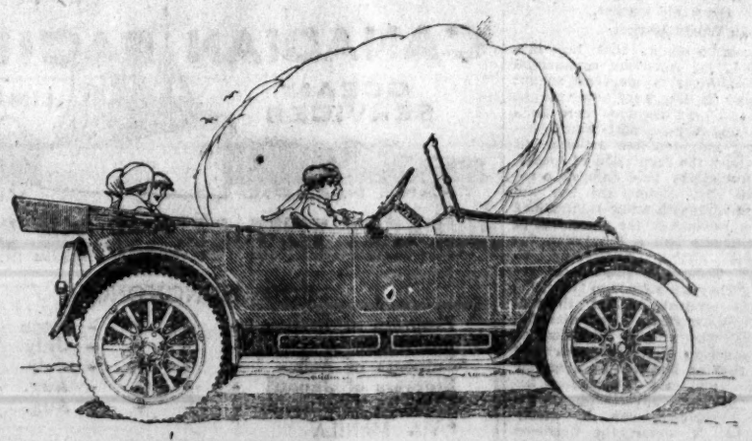

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# New And Greater Norway Emerges From The War

## Millions Made In Ships During War, Country Now Turns To Industries

Christiania, May 2.—Unless all signs fail, the end of the war will see the emergence of a new industrial and commercial citadel of the north—Norway. The country which has sent its sons away by the thousands to find a promised land in America is actually witnessing the return of many of them, who expect to share in the new prosperity that they see dawning at home. Every Norwegian steamer now leaving the United States is carrying some of these homing birds, and as the restrictions on oversea travel are relaxed the movement may become a steady stream. Whether these people will find what they expect is a question that the near future may decide.

Two thing especially have made the new Norway; the boom in the shipping industry during the war and the harnessing of the country's immense water power.

How Norway took the lead—in point of time—in supplying the Allies with new bottoms when the U-boat menace became serious and how some of its enterprising shipbuilders have prospered in consequence is an old story. How its seafaring men, modern Vikings, have braved the danger of these nerve racking years would fill many books of romance. Nine hundred of their ships were sunk by the pirates of the war. But for those who have survived the game has been worth the candle. From every part of the world the old salts are returning for a well-earned rest, their pockets bulging with money. Those stay-at-homes who have ventured their treasure rather than their lives profited even more. Fabulous stories are being told in Bergen and Christiania of little people who risked their small savings in shipbuilding shares and sat back to watch them multiply, of mere boys who with no money at all signed their names to applications for shares and sold their options when the capital was fully subscribed. By investing and re-investing the proceeds some of them are said to have become millionaires.

Of course, the shipping stocks have begun to drop and if the freight rates are still further reduced the bottom may drop out of the whole barrel. But many wise ones have foreseen all this, have sold while the selling was good, and re-invested their earnings in the new industrial enterprises which have sprung up in miraculous numbers.

**Water Power Developments**

And here is where the new water-power development comes in. This has, of course, been going on for years. Long before the war a providential law was passed which not only encouraged the building of plants, but which provided that 75 percent of the capital invested must be Norwegian, and that after fifty years of operation the plants must revert to the Government. Thus the people of Norway have secured for themselves forever their most precious gift of nature. The importance of this in a country which produces no coal and oil is obvious.

By means of this immense power Norwegian industries have already developed to an unprecedented degree. Hand in hand with the new accession of capital and power goes the ever-increasing output of the mines. Zinc, iron, copper, nickel, and silver are wrested from the northern mountains in growing quantities. New treasures are being unlocked, too, with important consequences. Thus, since lead has been discovered in Norway, white lead can be produced in considerable quantities, which means the elimination of Germany's monopoly in paints. Molybdenite is another important product which Norway will export in the future. Who knows what other new sources of wealth will be found in these snow-capped mountains. Certainly it is that Norway, if permitted to develop and given her proper place in the industral world, will become a wealthy nation, with a vast capacity for buying—in short, a factor in the world market.

**Factor In World Market**

There is no doubt, that here is a great field for American commercial enterprise. American goods are sought in Norway as they were never sought before, not only because there is a general and urgent post-bellum demand for manufactured articles, but also because the reputation of American merchandise has enjoyed a remarkable rise. Before the war the Germans unquestionably commanded the field, because of the cheapness of their products and a reputation for delivering strictly "according to sample." Today the position is reversed. They are obliged to pit an inferior war product against the real article from America. A Scandinavian merchant who proudly displays the sign "American Shoes Have Arrived" does a rushing business as a matter of course, and the cumulative influence of such advertising on the popular psychology can be easily understood. Moreover, the Germans will never again be able to underbid American goods as radically as before. Both labor and raw materials have become more costly to them, and will become more so. The cheapest German piano, for instance, that can be imported now costs, 1,200 marks wholesale. Before the war it could be bought for half the price at retail.

But the American merchant should not count too heavily upon these things, and, above all, he should not count on "sentiment" in these doubtless pro-Ally countries. If you ask a Norwegian business man whether he would not rather trade with American than with German firms, he will answer, "Yes—if the prices are right." Much as he may dislike the Germans, he is compelled to judge a matter of business on its merits. That the old competition will be renewed—is being renewed—is apparent. German salesmen are already in the field. In spite of revolution and starvation German goods arrive as per schedule. I have run across the representative of a large new German advertising agency which is controlled by the leading German advertisers themselves—a sort of advertising trust. This man has had no difficulty in making exclusive contracts with all the leading Scandinavian papers, including the most aggressively anti-German. He frankly told me that the German business men are counting not only on the increased buying power of the northern countries, but on the probability that merchants in the Allied countries, unwilling or afraid to buy from Germany direct, will buy German products through Scandinavia in Scandinavian disguise.

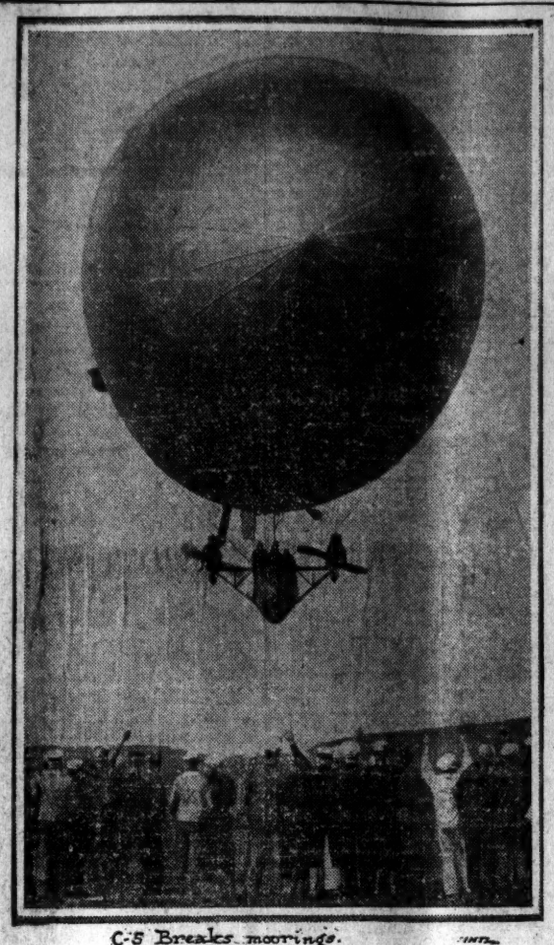
**Germans Coming Back**

The general view is that the Americans should make haste in securing the rich Scandinavain field, and that as this they must have the co-operation of their Government. The Norwegian peace industries, which have suffered from the lack of raw materials, must revive not only in order to place the country's prosperity upon a secure footing, but to speed up the production of things essential in reconstruction—such as building lumber and the collapsible houses which Norway can produce so plentifully and so well. She is ready and anxious to supply these things, she is anxious to export her fish and her canned goods; but she wants many things in return. She is in great need of artificial fertilisers (which she now expects to get from America rather than from Germany), of tanning materials, of oils of every kind, of cotton and textiles, of ready-made clothes, and, of course, American foodstuffs. These things she must have, and have at once.

The people's impatience over delays and over the difficulties of communication is readily appreciated under the circumstances. The secretary of the Norwegian Trade Intelligence Bureau received me with a veritable avalanche of "whys." Why can't Norwegian business men travel freely to America; why is it difficult for Americans to come here; why are Norwegian ships still hampered in their movements; why have we no direct mail or cable service to America?"

These people think the war is over because war profits are over. They want the advantages of a golden peace. They look toward America more than in any other direction for the key to the future.

# Runaway Blimp Towed To Port By Steamer



C-5 Breaks moorings.

The naval dirigible C-5, which was swept out to sea in a storm was picked up, deflated and taken aboard the British steamer Clan Davidson eighty-eight miles at sea and brought in the port of St. John's, Newfoundland, according to a report received here. The C-5 recently arrived at St. John's from Montauk Point, New York, after a 1,300-mile non-stop flight. The blimp was only slightly damaged and it is believed that after a few minor repairs she will be fit for her transocean flight.

# PRESIDENT HSU SEES SHANTUNG DELEGATES

## Tells Them That Government Will Do What It Can With Their Three Demands

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, June 23.—The Shantung delegates, who arrived here last week, eighty strong, to take up with the Government the status of the Leased Territory and the Shantung Railways, called at the President's office this morning and there appointed a commission of six to interview the President. This commission first laid before the President the events leading up to China's diplomatic defeat at Paris and then submitted to him the same three demands which they had made to Acting Premier Kung Hsin-chan on Saturday.

President Hsu answered that the Government had already sent telegraphic instructions to the Chinese delegation at Paris regarding the signing of the Treaty of Peace and that these instructions could not be altered now. As for the Shantung Railways, the President said that the Government was considering measures for redeeming the Kao-Hsu and Shun-Tsi Railway loans and that the question of redemption would be taken up energetically as soon as satisfactory plans had been worked out. Hsu said that the so-called "three traitors" and other officials who had taken part in the negotiation of the Sino-Japanese treaties had acted, according to their lights, in the best interests of the country, and that it was therefore out of the question to punish them as if they were traitors.

The commission then informed the President that they could not dare to return to Shantung unless the Government complied with their demands, as they were pledged to their fellow-citizens to carry their mission to a successful end. Hsu said that he would do what he could to help them and the province which they represented, but their demands were in some respects difficult of fulfillment and would have to receive the careful consideration of the Government before a final answer could be given.

# 'Frisco Hello Girls Walk Out On Strike

## *Six Thousand Pull Out Their Plugs And Demand More Pay —Have Demonstration*

San Francisco, June 18.—Women telephone operators to the number of 6,000 went on strike yesterday for an increase of wages and carried out big demonstrations in front of the telephone exchange offices and various companies. There are several hundred operators who have not taken part in the strike.


WHAT IS SAID ABOUT THE WYSE PIPE No. 3.

"TOP HOLE."
THE ROOFED-IN TOP MAKES IT SMOKE DRY
THESE TWO LEDGES PREVENT THE ASHES FALLING OUT
"Please forward me another pipe. I had one about 4 or 5 months ago, and take it from me, it was absolutely TOP-HOLE."—Lt. R. de Thy.

WHATEVER your normal fancy in pipes may be you need a Wyse Pipe for out-door use—for Golfing, Motoring, Yachting, Shooting and Fishing. The "roofed-in" top guarantees perfect protection against wind and rain. Get one and see.

The Wyse Pipe burns from the bottom upwards, yet it has the appearance of a high class pipe. Page 5 of booklet explains why the ASHES DO NOT DROP OUT.

The Wyse Pipe

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| *Empress of Russia | Aug. | 22nd |

* VIA MANILA

FOR VANCOUVER

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Empress of Japan | June | 28th |
| Empress of Russia | July | 12th |
| Monteagle | Aug. | 2nd |
| Empress of Asia | Aug. | 7th |
| Empress of Japan | Aug | 20th |
| Empress of Russia | Sept. | 4th |

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES SOLD
Correspondents throughout the World

For information regarding fares, sailings, etc., apply to:
F. E. WEISS
General Agent
Passenger Department
Palace Hotel Building,
Shanghai.
Tel: Central 182.

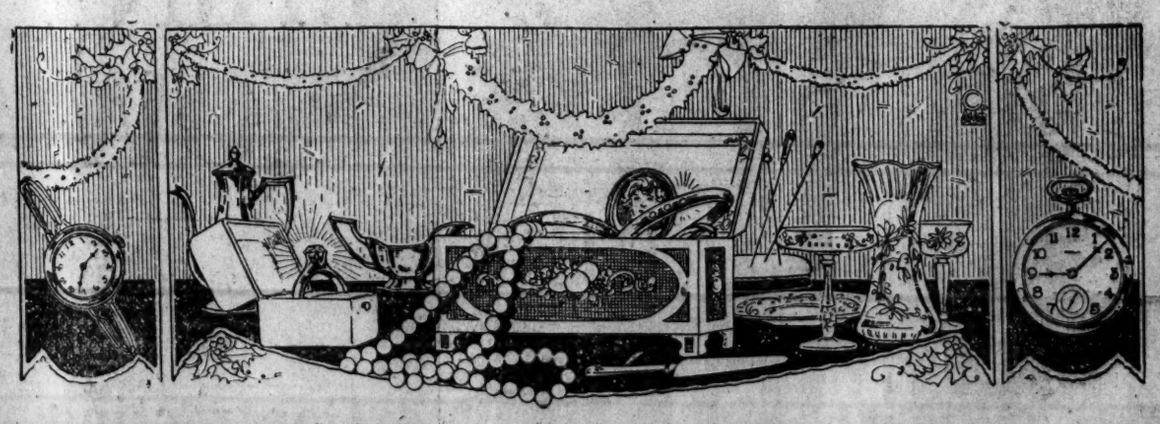
For through bills of lading, freight rates, etc., apply to:
P. A. COX
Agent
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,
Shanghai.
Tel: Central 181



Business Men's Lunch
at
Sullivan's Candy Store
every day (excepting Sunday)
11.30 a.m. until 2 p.m.
Price 60 cts.



SPECIAL OFFERINGS
in
New and Attractive Novelties
now showing in our
JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE DEPARTMENTS



Something quite new at unusually low prices

THE WING ON CO. (Shanghai), LTD.
Nanking Road

Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

# THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1919

## NOTICE

The undersigned hereby give notice that a special meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall, on Thursday, July 10, 1919, at 12.15 p.m. when the following Resolution will be proposed.

RESOLUTION.—That the Byelaws published in the Municipal Gazette on June 26, 1919, be passed and approved in substitution for the existing Byelaws, Nos. XXXIII to XXXVII, inclusive, attached to the Land Regulations.

Proposed by E. C. PEARCE.
Seconded by Ed. WHITE.

Shanghai, June 28, 1919.

A. E. Algar,
H. E. Arnhold,
F. Ayscough,
C. R. Burkill,
E. J. Cornfoot,
Edward I. Ezra,
H. H. Girardet,
R. E. Gregson,
H. C. Gulland,
C. Holliday,
Robert S. Ivy,
W. S. Jackson,
Joseph J. Keegan,
Henry Lester,
R. J. Marshall,
Reginald F. Master,
V. Meyer,
L. Midwood,
R. B. Moorhead,
E. Nissim,
J. H. Osborne,
W. A. C. Platt,
N. Sakurai,
H. G. Simms,
A. G. Stephen,
A. I. D. Stewart,
Edward Wheeley,
Richard E. Wilson,
G. H. Wright.

24198

## S.S. "Howick Hall"

From NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of cargo ex the above steamer are hereby notified that ship damaged packages only will be examined at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company's Pootung East Wharf by Messrs. Paulsen and Bayes-Davy on Wednesday, July 2nd, at 10 a.m.

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
Agents.

**Prof. J. K. Seto**
Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment
23 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Tel. North 2768

**WE OFFER FOR SALE**
immediate delivery

50 cases Australian "Life Guard" Condensed Milk at $8.00 per case
25 „ Gippsland and Northern Pure Creamery Butter at 40 cents per lb.
10 „ Assorted Jams at $15.00 per case.
25 „ Foster's Export Lager Beer, quart bottles (Carlton and United Breweries, Ltd., Melbourne, Australia), at $12.00 per case.

Apply to
**Hasting, Hodge & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.**
Tel. C. 2709
94 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.
24167

## NOTICE

Tenders are invited for the purchase of B. C. Lot 117 and part of B. C. Lot 117c, as now occupied by The Presbyterian Mission Press and The British and Foreign Bible Society. Full particulars may be had on applying to Mr. C. W. Douglass, 18 Peking Road.

24177

**Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14**

## Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Foreign Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 1st and 2nd July, on account of Summer Holidays.

24172

## Customs Notification

No. 917

Trade Marks: Fee For Temporary Filing

The Public is hereby notified that, in accordance with instruction received from the Inspector General of Customs, a fee of Hk. Tls. 5.00 will, from 1st August, 1919, be charged for each Trade Mark or Patent filed for provisional registration at the Branch Office of the Trade Marks Registration Bureau situated in this Custom House.

When fees are remitted by persons living in foreign countries Mexican $7.50 will be accepted as the equivalent of Hk. Tls. 5.00.

This fee will be payable until the Regulations for the Registration of Trade Marks and Patents come into force, when it will be subject to whatever modifications the said Regulations may prescribe.

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 24th June, 1919.

24157

## The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited

### NOTICE

During my absence on leave Mr. Philip H. Cole is in charge of the Company's business, Acting General Manager, and Mr. C. W. Porter, Acting Secretary.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GUSTAF L. OBERG,
Secretary and General Manager.
Shanghai, June 26th, 1919.

24155

## Municipal Notification

No. 2602.

### 7% LOAN 1919

**Price of Issue until further notice 95 per cent.**

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.

23836

**Hudford Garage**

We wish to notify our Customers that we shall discontinue our Hire Car Service on June 30th. The service will be carried on without interruption from July 1st by

**FORD HIRE SERVICE**

Address: 77 Route Vallon Telephone: West 189

**HIRANO WATER**
Reynell's

AT ALL HOTELS
AT ALL CLUBS

PURITY GUARANTEED

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

The busy man who lives far out should try
**SULLIVAN'S for LUNCH**
11.30 until 2 p.m. (excepting Sunday)
SULLIVAN'S CANDY STORE,
Nanking Road.

## S.S. "HOWICK HALL"

The Isthmian Steamship Lines s.s. Howick Hall, from New York via Pandma, is now discharging all her cargo (except Opium and Munitions of War) into the godowns of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company's Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their cargo. Consignees of "Bulk" cargo are further requested to send their representatives to the Wharf to verify the weights of such cargo whilst being landed. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within fourteen days from date of Steamer's arrival or they will not be recognised. Damaged cargo will be examined at the Wharf on Wednesday, July 2nd, at 10 a.m. All risk of fire at the Wharf and Godowns to be borne by the consignees.

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS CO., Agents.

24164

## Chinese Post Office

**Post Office Savings Bank.**

**Notification No. 1**

**Introduction of Post Office Savings Bank**

The Public is hereby notified that a Post Office Savings Bank will be opened at the Head Post Office, Peking Road, on July 1st, 1919.

Deposits are limited to $100 a month for an individual, and $150 a month for a school or public body. In the case of individuals, the maximum amount of deposits, principal and interest included, is $2,000; in the case of schools or public bodies, $3,000.

The smallest deposit that is accepted at one time is $1. However, in order to provide for the saving of sums smaller than one dollar, Savings Stamps of 5 and 10-cent denominations are on sale, to be affixed on Savings Cards which are obtainable at the Savings Bank. Such Cards will be accepted as deposits when stamps to the value of $1 have been affixed.

The interest allowed is 4.2 per cent; per annum, calculated from the day following deposit up to the day preceding withdrawal. Deposits are not subject to taxation by the Government.

Further information and copies of the Post Office Savings Bank Guide can be obtained at the Savings Bank.

W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner.

Shanghai, 18th June, 1919.

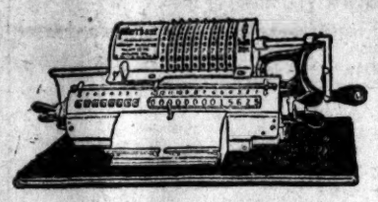
24065

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN
**METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES**
PHONE OR WRITE TO
**W. Z. ZEE & SONS**
BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

**STOP WORRYING OVER FIGURES**

Did you ever think of the time and mental strain you waste on figures?

If you can be relieved of this strain and 50% of your figuring time saved for Five Taels a month, is it not worth considering?



Let us put a MARCHANT in your Office for a week or two on trial at no expense to you. Let us show you how to stop the figure worries.

**THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.**

Phone: Central 4778 SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai Cable Add.: Mackbauck

**C. EDDIE & CO.**

SHIP CHANDLERS AND STEVEDORES
Coal Merchants, Ships' Compradores and General Storekeepers. All Kinds of Ballast and Dunnage Materils for Sale at Moderate Prices.

*Cable Address:* — **EDDIE & CO.**—*A.B.C. Code, 5th Ed. Used*
**Telephone, North 639**
1132-3 Broadway, Hongkew, Shanghai

## Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 10th day of July, 1919, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 7th, to Thursday, 10th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, 26th June, 1919.

24156

JUST ARRIVED

**Waterman's (Ideal) Fountain Pen**

Safety Type No. 42 ....$4.50
Safety Type No. 44.... 6.00
Remex Pen ..... 2.00

**Chow Tzu Kong, Bookseller**
111, Szechuen Road
23826

**Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14**

### HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, with immediate occupation, 2 Hart Road, Tls. 110: and 3 Temple Lane, Tls. 100. The West End Estates, Limited, 38 Kiangse Road.

24151

TO LET, for a period of three months or year, a comfortably furnished four-roomed flat in Central district, kitchen, pantry, hall and servants' quarters. Cheap rent. All conveniences. Apply to Box 403, THE CHINA PRESS.

24152 J. 28

TO LET, from June 1st, modern detached residence in fine locality, five rooms. Garden. Tls. 100 per month. 197 Bis Avenue due Roi Albert. China Realty Co., Ltd.

23830

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis, garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

23831

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

23832

### APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, about July 1st, two rooms with kitchen, for light housekeeping. Must be in Western district. Notify 263 Siccawei Road.

24150 J. 29

### APARTMENTS

**14-15 Quinsan Gardens**
Front rooms and back rooms to let. Very good table. Apply to Mrs. Weinstock.

**Connaught House**
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, a comfortable newly furnished flat, comprising two large adjoining rooms; small room and private bathroom. All modern comforts, telephone, tennis. Garage and stabling. Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

NICE room (with modern bathroom), with board, in French family from July 1st. Apply to Box 420, THE CHINA PRESS.

24190 J. 4

CHARMING furnished room with verandah and bathroom, tennis; suit couple. Moderate rates. Apply to Box 416, THE CHINA PRESS.

24186 J. 29

FURNISHED FLAT, two large rooms with bathroom and verandah, near the New Park. Healthy and quiet locality. Also single large attic room. Apply to Box 390, THE CHINA PRESS.

24129 J. 29

### SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED by an American firm, a thoroughly competent and experienced stenographer. Apply, stating experience and speed per minute, to Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.

24197

WANTED, a Chinese amah, trained as lady's maid; expected to do fine laundry and common sewing. Knowledge of English unnecessary. Apply to 4 Thibet Road.

24191 J. 29

A well-known American firm of established reputation has an opening for a high-class American, familiar with import and export business, to assume management of the Shanghai office. All replies will be treated strictly confidential. Reply to Box 422, THE CHINA PRESS.

24194 J. 1

WANTED, a young lady for high-class retail store; with knowledge of French desirable. Must come well-recommended and be of good appearance. Apply in own handwriting. Apply to Box 408, THE CHINA PRESS.

24173 J. 2

WANTED, compradore for publishing company, $5,000 advance required. Good salary and commission offered. Apply to Box 406, THE CHINA PRESS.

24169 J. 29

WANTED, by large import and export house, strictly first-class stenographer. No one with less than two years' experience desired Good salary and prospects to thoroughly competent party. Advise full particulars regarding experience, salary expected, etc., to Box 410, THE CHINA PRESS

24175 J. 29

WANTED, a smart young stenographer and typist from July 1st in foreign merchant's office. Reply stating experience and speed per minute. Beginners need not reply. Apply to Box 411, THE CHINA PRESS.

24178 J. 29

WANTED, a smart outdoor salesman or saleswoman, in a foreign firm, for typewriters, safes, filing cabinets, and office appliances, etc., etc. Salary and commission. Reply, stating experience and nationality, to Box 412, THE CHINA PRESS.

24178 J. 29

WANTED, stenographer for Tientsin. Must be thoroughly competent. Good salary paid. Apply to Box 404, THE CHINA PRESS.

24162 J. 28

WANTED by an American firm a competent stenographer. Apply to Box 401, THE CHINA PRESS.

24147 J. 1

### SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG American wishes position with export firm. Has connections of value to any house exporting to Pacific coast. Three years experience sales and marine department Standard Oil Co. of California. University education. Apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS.

24187 J. 29

Highly-educated Chinese, with some experience, seeks position as interpreter, office clerk, Chinese teacher. Salary moderate. Apply to Box 409, THE CHINA PRESS.

24174

ADVERTISER, who has been in successful business at Harbin for nine years, seeks connections with firms interested in Russian and Siberian trade. Correspondence under Box 419, THE CHINA PRESS.

24188 J. 29

POSITION WANTED by young man, British subject, with full knowledge of storekeeping and general office work. Can speak local and Cantonese dialects fluently. Outport no objection. Apply to Box 402, THE CHINA PRESS.

24149 J. 28

### MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED, two separate first-class passages to America, one for lady and one for gentleman. Any steamer leaving in July. Premium given if required. Address 134, North Szechuen Road.

24189 J. 1

### EDUCATIONAL

HELP offered by experienced University graduate to private or conditioned students of English. Apply by letter to 759, Avenue Road.

24192

### LOST

LOST, last Sunday evening, one lady's green, woollen sweater jacket. Owner anxious recover same. Will pay reward for return if desired. Communicate with Box 414, THE CHINA PRESS.

24182 J. 28

### OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, Canton Road, two rooms, second floor. Szechuen Road, two rooms, second floor. Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24159

### Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, at less than cost price, American-made, 200 volts A. C. electric ceiling fans and oscillating desk fans. Absolutely new. For particulars apply to Box 417, THE CHINA PRESS.

24185 J. 27

FOR SALE, Henderson 4-cylinder motor-cycle, in good condition, with new side-car (cost Tls. 150), Tls. 440 complete (will accept instalments from responsible party). Apply F. W. Schlobohm, Central Garage.

24196 J. 1

WANTED to buy, horse and victoria carriage. Reply to Box 413, THE CHINA PRESS.

24180 J. 29

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £2,100,000

*Head Office:*
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

*Court of Directors:*
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

*Bankers:*
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

*Agencies and Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hollo | Puket |
| Bangkok | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Batavia | Karachi | Saigon |
| Bombay | Klang | Seremban |
| Calcutta | Kobe | Singapore |
| Canton | Kuala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Cebu | Madras | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Taiping |
| Delhi | Medan | (F. M. S. |
| Haiphong | New York | Tavoy (Lower |
| Hankow | Peking | Burma) |
| Hongkong | Penang | Tientsin |
| | Yokohama | |

*Shanghai Branch* 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART,
Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

*Succursales et Agences:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hanoi | Saigon |
| Battambang | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Canton | Mengtze | Singapore |
| Djibouti | Noumea | Tientsin |
| Dondichery | Peking | Tourane |
| Haiphong | Papoete | |
| Hankoou | Pnom-Penh | |

*Bankers:*
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

## The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a speciality. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver ..... 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors ..... $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

*Court of Directors:*
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

*Chief Manager.*
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Penang |
| Bangkok | Johore | Rangoon |
| Batavia | Kobe | Saigon |
| Bombay | Kuala-Lumpur | S. Francisco |
| Calcutta | London | Shanghai |
| Canton | Lyons | Singapore |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Tientsin |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Taingtao |
| Harbin | New York | Vladivostock |
| Hollo | Peking | Yokohama |

*London Bankers:*
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

*Shanghai Branch:* 12, The Bund.
*Sub-Agency:* 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

| | Roubles. |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully-paid) .... | 55,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 26,960,000 |
| | Kug. Tls. |
| Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .. | 3,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 1,750,000 |

*Head office:* Petrograd.
*Paris office:* 9 Rue Boudreau.
*London office:* 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

*Bankers:*
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Hailar | Nicolayewsk |
| Chanchun | Hankow | O/Amur |
| (Kwan-chendze) | Harbin | Peking |
| Chefoo | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Manchouli | Tientsin |
| | Newchwang | Vladivostock |
| | | Yokohama |

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for Asia.

## The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital ..... $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $91,347.41

*Head Office: Shanghai*
Peking and Kiangse Roads.

Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

*Branches:*
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-Up Capital ..... £2,000,000
Reserves ..... £431,890

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin, Rotterdam.
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

*President:*
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale de Belgique

*Bankers:*
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.
Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Commercial Bank of China

*Head Office:* SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

## 華 商 聯 合 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
*Head Office: Tientsin*

Subscribed Capital .....$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital .....$1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 20,000

*Deputy Managing Director:*
SUN TAO SAN

*Managing Director:*
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tientsin | Chinkiang | Ichang |
| Shanghai | Soochow | Changsha |
| Peking | Wusieh | Shasi |
| Hankow | Hangchow | Wuhu |
| Nanking | Ningpo | London |
| Yangchow | Shaoshing | New York |
| Hsuchow | Canton | San Francisco |
| Pengpu | Hongkong | Boston |
| Changchun | Changteh | Tokio |
| Antung | Chengchow | Kobe |
| Kiukiang | Tsinkiangpu | Osaka |
| | | Yokohama |

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

*Head Office:*
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .U.S. $1,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
*London Office:*
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
*San Francisco Office*
232 Montgomery Street.

*Far Eastern Branches*
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

*West Indian and Central American Branches:*
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

## THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ..... H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Canton | Bangkok | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Bombay | Colombo |
| New York | Manila | Samarang |
| London | Singapore | Calcutta |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Yokohama |
| Sourabaya | Canada, etc. | |

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

*Head Office:* Yokohama Japan.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

*London Bankers:*
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

*Branches and Agencies*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batavia | Los Angeles | Seattle |
| Bombay | London | Shanghai |
| Buenos Ayres | Lyons | Shimonoseki |
| Calcutta | Manila | Singapore |
| Changchun | Mukden | Sourabaya |
| Dalny | Nagasaki | Sydney |
| Hankow | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Harbin | New York | Tokio |
| Hongkong | Osaka | Tsinanfu |
| Honolulu | Peking | Tsingtau |
| Kaiyuen | Rangoon | Valdivostock |
| Kobe | S. Francisco | |

*SHANGHAI BRANCH*
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital .... $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ..... $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Peking | Taiyuan | Shanghai |
| Tientsin | Kaifong | Hankow |
| Changchun | Wuhu | Ichang |
| Antung | Anking | Changsha |
| Dalny | Hangchow | Nanchang |
| Moukden | Ningpo | Kiukiang |
| Newchwang | Nanking | Foochow |
| Harbin | Chinkiang | Amoy |
| Kirin | Hsuchow | Canton |
| Tsinan | Soochow | Hongkong |
| Chefoo | Wusieh | Swatow |
| Tsingtau | Yangchow | Chungking |

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1912.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... £1,500,000
Paid up Capital ..... 750,000
Reserve Fund ..... 700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Howrah | Madras |
| Calcutta | Handy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Port Louis |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru | (Mauritius) |
| Galle | (Kelantan) | Rangoon |
| Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| | Singapore | |

*Shanghai Branch,*
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

## Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £6,838,235)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
*Agencies in Holland:*
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

*Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandjermasin | Medan | Singapore |
| Bandoeng | Padang | Soerabaya |
| Cheribon | Palembang | Soerakarta |
| Djember | Pekalongan | Tebing-Tinggi |
| Djokjakarta | Penang | Tegal |
| Hongkong | Pontianak | Telok-Betong |
| Kota-Radja | Rangoon | Tjilatjap |
| Langsa | Semarang | Weltevreden |
| Makassar | | |

*London Bankers:*
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

## Banking Service with AMERICA, —direct and personal

EXPORTERS or importers now engaged in, or thinking of, trade with America would do well to consider not only the special nature of our facilities, but also the personal interest we take in every one of our customers' transactions.

First of all, we offer *direct* banking service—without intermediary dealings, or unnecessary delays.

Equally important is our *personal* service. Every transaction is followed through, both here and in America, by our own representatives with a personal interest, the value of which is evident in the service rendered.

May we talk with you about America?

Central Office in the Far East:

## Shanghai

Other branches in
HANKOW—PEKING—TIENTSIN

## Asia Banking Corporation

New York
CAPITAL U.S. $2,000,000 SURPLUS U.S. $500,000

STOCKHOLDING BANKS]
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers Trust Company, New York City
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington

## Sailed from Shanghai

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For San Franrisco | | |
| Windber | June | 2 |
| Broad Arrow | June | 11 |
| West Vaca | June | 13 |
| Maricopa | June | 14 |
| Royal Arrow | June | 18 |
| Tamaha | June | 20 |
| Venezuela | June | 22 |
| Astral | June | 26 |
| For Seattle | | |
| Fushimi Maru | June | 27 |
| For Vancouver | | |
| Harold Dollar | June | 12 |
| Empress fo Asia | June | 15 |
| Bessie Dollar | June | 27 |
| For New York Via Panama | | |
| Celtic Prince | May | 24 |
| Eurybates | June | 14 |
| For London, etc. | | |
| Carmarthenshire | May | 10 |
| Shidzuoka Maru | May | 12 |
| Lycaon | May | 20 |
| Neuralia | May | 24 |
| Kaga Maru | May | 26 |
| Mentor | May | 27 |
| Amur Maru | May | 29 |
| Tokushima Maru | May | 30 |
| Yokohama Maru | June | 9 |
| Rhesus | June | 10 |
| Andes Maru | June | 22 |
| Idomeneus | June | 26 |
| Glenamoy | June | 27 |
| For Liverpool | | |
| Pakling | May | 11 |
| Stentor | June | 5 |
| Teucer | June | 20 |
| For Marseilles | | |
| Sanno Maru | May | 30 |
| Indo Maru | June | 8 |
| For Port Said | | |
| Ryufuku Maru | June | 27 |
| For Saigon | | |
| City of Portland | June | 26 |
| For Java | | |
| Tjimanock | June | 7 |
| Tjipanas | June | 19 |

## Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on June 24, 1919.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Butcher's Meat** | | |
| Beef | per lb. | 14-20 |
| Mutton | " | 16-20 |
| Pork | " | 25-30 |
| Veal | " | 25-30 |
| **Fish** | | |
| Bream | per lb. | none |
| Cod | " | 14-16 |
| Mandarin | " | 30-40 |
| Mackerel | " | 16-18 |
| Pemfret | " | 14-16 |
| Salmon | " | none |
| Samli | " | 25-30 |
| Soles | " | 16-18 |
| **Game, Poultry And Eggs** | | |
| Deer | each | none |
| Duck | " | 40-70 |
| Eggs | per doz. | 14-18 |
| Fowl | per lb. | 22-25 |
| Geese | each | 50-80 |
| Pigeons | " | 15-18 |
| Quail | " | none |
| Snipe | " | 14-16 |
| Teal | " | none |
| Turkey | per lb. | 50-55 |
| **Fruit** | | |
| Apricots | per lb. | 10-12 |
| Apples | " | 15 |
| Bananas | " | 6-8 |
| Lemons | each | 5-6 |
| Lichees | per lb. | 25-30 |
| Mangoes | each | none |
| Oranges | per doz. | $1.50 |
| Peaches | per lb. | 7-10 |
| Pears | " | 14-16 |
| Persimmons | " | none |
| Peeboes | " | 10-12 |
| Plums | " | 8-12 |
| Pumeloes | each | 25-30 |
| Pineapples | " | 8-10 |
| Strawberries | per lb | none |
| Walnuts | " | 12-14 |
| **Vegetables** | | |
| Artichokes | each | 2-3 |
| Asparagus | per doz. | 20-30 |
| Broad Beans | per lb. | 8-10 |
| Beetroot | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Bamboo Shoots | per lb. | none |
| Cabbage | each | 3-5 |
| Carrots | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Cauliflower | each | none |
| Celery | per bunch | 8-10 |
| Egg Plant | per lb. | 5-6 |
| French Beans | " | 4-5 |
| Green Corn | each | 2-3 |
| Leeks | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Mushrooms | per lb. | 1.00 |
| Onions | " | 2-3 |
| Parsnips | per bunch | 3-4 |
| Peas | per lb. | 8-10 |
| Potatoes | per picul | $1.60-$2.00 |
| Radishes | per bunch | 1-2 |
| Spinach | per lb. | 2-3 |
| Tomatoes | " | 15-20 |
| Turnips | per bunch | 2-3 |
| **Grain And Flour** | | |
| Flour American | per 50 lbs. | — |
| Flour Australian | " | $4.20 |
| Flour Shanghai | " | $2.30 |
| Rice | per 200 lbs. | $7.60 |
| **Milk** | | |
| Foreign dairies | per bottle | 20 |
| Chinese dairies | " | 17 |
| **Fodder** | | |
| Barley | per 114 lbs. | $2.50 |
| Bran | " | $2.25 |
| **Fuel** | | |
| House Coal | per ton | Tls. 19.00 |
| Stove Coal | per ton | Tls. 23.00 |
| Firewood | per 50 bundles | $1.00 |
| **Laundry** | | |
| Per 100 articles | | $3.00-4.00 |

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

# Financial And Commercial News

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 27, 1919.

**Money And Bullion**

**Sovereigns: buying rate**
@ 5/3½ = Tls. 3.78
@ exch. 74.7 = Mex. $5.06

**Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate**
@ 122½ = Tls. 81.80
@ exch. 74.7 = Mex. $109.50

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate 74.4
S'hai Gold Bars. 978 touch Tls. 240
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1828
Native Interest ..... Tls. .12

**Latest London Quotations**

Bar Silver ..... 54⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%
Ex., Paris on London .. Fr. 29.72
Ex., New York on London T.T. G. $4.61⅞

**Exchange Closing Quotations**

London ..... T.T. 5/3½
London ..... Demand 5/3⅜
India ..... Nom. T.T. 302½
Paris ..... Nom. T.T. 794
Paris ..... Nom. Demand 797
New York ..... T.T. 122
New York ..... Demand 122½
Hongkong ..... T.T. 66
Japan ..... T.T. 41⅜
Batavia ..... T.T. 307
Singapore ..... T.T. 44⅜

**Banks Buying Rates**

London ..... Demand 5/4⅛
London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/5⅛
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/6
London ..... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/6⅛
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/6⅛
Paris ..... Nom. 4 m/s. 863
New York .... o/d. Docy. 123½
New York ... 4 m/s. Docy. 129½

**Roubles Exchange**
**Today's Bank Buying Rate**
**For Roubles**

Roubles 3,400 ..... = Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... = Mex. $3.75

**Customs House Exchange Rates**
**For June**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hk. Tls. | 3.43 @ | 5/2⅜ | £1 |
| „ | 1 @ | 784 | Francs 8.75 |
| „ | 0.74 @ | 121½ | Gold $1 |
| „ | 1 @ | 42⅜ | Yen 2.61 |
| „ | 1 @ | 15 | Rupees 4.37 |
| „ | 1 @ | 1.50 | Mex. $1.50 |
| „ | 1 @ | — | Roubles — |

### Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 27, 1919
**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**

**Official**
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks $625.00
S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1916 @ Tls. 83.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 15.25 September
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 36.00 Sept.
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 295.00 July
Langkats Tls. 20.50 Sept. C. N. I.
Dominions Tls. 6.00
Telephones Tls. 74.50

**Unofficial**
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks $625.00
New Engineering: Tls. 27.50
Tls. 27.25 September
Tls. 25.50 cash
Shanghai Docks Tls. 141.00
Kotas Tls. 4.00

### Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, June 27, 1919.
**BUSINESS DONE**

**Official**
Country Club 6% Debs. @ Tls. 78.00 cash
New Engineering (32 shares) Tls. 25.00 cash

**Unofficial**
Tanah Merahs Tls. 0.75 cash

### Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 27, 1919.
**BUSINESS DONE**

Japanese Bonds 5%:
Tls. 37.35 July
Tls. 37.90 August
Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill:
Tls. 15.00 August
Kuhara Mining (new)
Tls. 24.00 August
Local Yarns:
Water Moon 16's: Tls. 203.30 July
Tls. 202.10 August

### 'Shell' Transport And Trading Company, Ltd.

We are informed that the "Shell" Company have declared a second interim dividend (Coupon No. 32) of five shillings per share free of income tax and payable July 5 to the Shareholders on the Register at June 16 last.

## Financial And Business Conditions In U. S.

New York, May 15.—The Victory Liberty Loan was an even greater success than was predicted. At the time of writing the G.$4,500,000,000 asked for, and to which allotments will be limited, appears to have been oversubscribed by about $1,500,000,000. The Guaranty Trust Company of New York led once more all other banks and trust companies in the amount of notes taken for itself and customers. The total of its subscriptions was G.$119,000,000. Estimates received by the Treasury Department indicate that the number of persons who subscribed for the notes approximates 15,000,000. It is believed at this moment that final returns will show a larger direct buying by subscribers than in other campaigns and that the banks have not had to "take the loan" as was predicted in many quarters. This result was steadily aimed at by the campaign workers with the idea of having the banks as free as possible to devote their resources to the rebuilding and extension of industry and trade.

**Congress In Extra Session**

President Wilson has called Congress to meet in extra session on May 19, and it is said that the fixing of that date was due to the urging of Secretary Glass, who has been anxious for some time to have Congress act on the appropriation measures which failed in the closing hours of the Senate filibuster. Bills appropriating G.$3,406,233,000, which had passed the House of Representatives, will have to be passed by the House again and then submitted to the Senate. There is little doubt that the session will be long, and with the Peace Treaty before the Senate and a great number of readjustment measures coming up in both houses there is a likelihood that it may be notable. Some of the most influential of the Republican leaders are opposed to any revision of the tariff at this session, and are inclined to modify the War Revenue Law only in a few particulars. Both the Senate and the House will be controlled by the Republicans.

**Railroad Deficits Increase**

March reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission indicate a deficit of nearly G.$133,000,000 in the operation of the railroads by the Government during the first three months of this year. The January deficit was G.$37,330,000; that for February, G.$37,828,000; and that for March, G.$57,327,000. Freight traffic during March fell 23.2 percent below a year ago, as compared with a decline of 13.5 percent in February, and a 10 percent gain in January. Eastern roads failed in March to earn any net operating income. Their deficit was G.$1,283,000. The Southern roads earned G.$4,489,000 and the Western roads G.$7,719,000. The three months' net operating income for Class 1 roads, including switching and terminal companies, was G.$39,813,000, as compared with an average of G.$172,798,000 during the three years prior to the assumption of Government management. Director General Hines has figured the aggregate deficit during the first three months at G.$176,166,065. He urges that any change in rates to remedy this situation be deferred until more stable conditions prevail. He looks for a resumption of business later in the year as an alleviating circumstance.

**Railroads Of The Future**

At a recent meeting of the committee appointed by the Investment Bankers' Association to draw up a plan for the return of the railroads to private management, the suggestion was made that the various lines be amalgamated into a few large systems. It was held that by such a consolidation the benefits of centralised control could be obtained without destroying the kind of competition that would be of advantage to both the railroads and the public. It was also held that the Government ought to guarantee a return upon the capital invested in the railroads until the readjustment to the new conditions has been accomplished. The consolidations proposed under this plan differ from others that have been suggested in that they would follow natural rather than arbitrary lines. They take cognisance of the historical development of the present systems, which has been continental rather than regional. The plan contemplates the continuance of Government supervision of rates and service.

**Panama's Opportunities**

Dr. Clarence J. Owens, director of the Southern Commercial Congress, and who headed the mission which gathered the material from which the Federal Loan Act was built, has sailed for Panama to make a study of that country's opportunities for internal development and for benefiting commercially from the opening of the Panama Canal. He expects to pass several months in Panama on the invitation of President Belisario Porras, and then to make recommendations on which legislation to stimulate agriculture and commerce can be based. One of the concrete things which he had proposed and which already has been approved by Panama and the Pan-American Union is for the location at Panama of the Pan-American College of Commerce at which men of the North and Central Americas will be brought together and taught the things which they need to know in handling business between the various republics of the north and south. It is expected that in this way much can be done to further commercial development of all the countries involved. Another reason for his going to Panama at this time is that the business men of the republic foresee a great development of their ports at each end of the canal, due to the breakup of cargoes that will naturally come with the distribution of trade. When the canal comes into its own, the ports at either end are expected to be among the busiest and largest in the world.

**Free Silver Market Again**

The Federal Reserve Board has removed the restrictions on the export of silver and on its price which were imposed as war measures last August. The price was stabilised at G.1.01½ per fine ounce. Under the Board's order there will be a resumption of the policy of granting freely and without conditions all applications for licenses to export. It was announced that the Secretary of the Treasury does not contemplate any further sales of silver under the Pittman Act except to the directors of the mint. This act authorised the melting down of silver dollars held in the Government vaults and their sale to Allied countries. Approximately 200,000,000 ounces of dollars have been shipped to India since April 23, 1918, to meet demands for coinage there.

**Wheat Forecast Higher**

The Department of Agriculture's estimate for May places the production of winter wheat at 899,915,000 bushels an increase of 62,000,000 bushels over the April forecast, and the greatest crop ever produced. At the Government's guaranteed price of G.$2.26 a bushel this crop would be worth $2,034,000,000. Prospective rye production was forecast at 122,946,000 bushels, an increase of almost 22,000,000 bushels over the April forecast. The Bureau of Crop Estimates states that the present condition of 100.5 percent is the highest of record for winter wheat on May 1. The returns show a loss of only 1.1 percent in acreage because of killing, overflow, and other causes. This insignificant abandonment results in an acreage of winter wheat for harvest of 48,933,000, which is one-third greater than last year and 62 percent, or nearly two-thirds, above the pre-war five-year average of about 30,000,000 acres.

**Price Agreement Fails**

Representatives of the Railroad Administration and members of the General Committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute have failed to agree on minimum stabilisation prices, and the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce has resigned. Secretary Redfield's plan to extend price agreements to other industries has been abandoned. Director General Hines of the Railroad Administration has announced that competitive bids would at once be asked for 200,000 tons of steel rails. The Railroad Administration contends that at the prices agreed upon by the producers and the Industrial Board the steel companies would make profits nearly equal to those made during the war. The steel men say, on the other hand, that the prices agreed to could not be lowered without reducing wages. There is no feeling of despondency among the producers because of the failure of the conferences. Many of them hold that an open market will stimulate activity and tend to keep prices up. Secretary of the Treasury Glass denies that the Industrial Board's plan of price stabilisation embodied the ideas of President Wilson and the Cabinet.

**Business Conditions**

There is a marked improvement in general trade and industrial conditions. The expectation is that this tendency will gain strength, now that the last of the war loans has been floated and the terms upon which peace with Germany will be concluded are known. A primary factor in the improving situation is the growing conviction that the general level of prices will be maintained for a considerable period. Not all observers and students of the problem agree that prices are on a permanently higher level, but it is believed that they will be maintained at present levels sufficiently long to permit important committments to be made with safety. An encouraging feature of the business outlook is a good buying movement, both in wholesale and retail spheres. From all accounts the absorption of men discharged from military service is continuing satisfactorily.

**The Money Market**

The Victory Liberty Loan had less effect upon the money market than any previous loan, although there were no such restrictions upon trading in stocks as heretofore. An immense amount of business was done in securities without affecting the rates for loans to a noticeable extent. In fact, during the last week of the campaign, the average of rates was slightly below that of the previous week. Rates for call money ranged from 3¼ to 5½ percent. Time money ranged from 5½ to 6 percent with extensive offerings for the longer periods.

## COMMERCIAL CABLES

*(Reuter's Service)*

London, June 20.—Today's prices were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Egyptian Cotton: Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis | 27.09d. |
| M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal | 14.95d. |
| Good Middling American Spot | 19.82d. |
| Plantation Rubber, July | 1s. 9⅛d. |
| Hornsby's 8¼ lbs. Shirtings | 25s. 6d. |
| Calvert's 10 lbs. Shirtings | 34s. 0d. |
| Taylor's 40s. Yarn | unquoted |

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## Cotton Market

In their report for week ending June 28, Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows:

China Cotton.—Considerable excitement prevailed in our Cotton market during the past week due to Peace rumors coupled with the rise in the Yarn market. While the turnover has not been very large a fair amount of Cotton has changed hands, our Japanese friends being the principal buyers, prices showing an advance of from Tls. 2 to Tls. 2½ per picul closing rather firm.

New Crop.—Reports from Hupeh and Honan are not very encouraging as latest news from these districts indicate too much rain and dry weather is urgently needed.

Tungchow and Shanghai.—These sections of the Cotton belt have had an abnormal supply of rain but fortunately a small damage has so far been reported and with good sunny weather from now on a fair yield may be expected.

Reports from Shansi district shows a decrease in acreage owing to renewed planting of poppy. Tone of the market, firm.

Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Son write as follows in their report for week ending June 26:

China Cotton.—The developments in the situation during the early part of the week occasioned only moderate price changes. At the close of the market yesterday, however, the predominating sentiment was in favor of higher prices, primarily due to assurance of Peace; and secondly, weather conditions have also further strengthened the market on account of the prolongation from day to day of the very unsatisfactory climatical conditions that have been reported throughout practically all sections of the Cotton Belt.

As to the consumption, the yarn situation continues soaring up with no abatement in the demand. Neither has there been any indication of a falling off in the demand for cotton. Quite large orders have been booked for Japan and for local consumption. These orders have extended in some measure to the lower grades, and the inability to secure them. It is not surprising, therefore, that with all the indications pointing to large requirements during the coming season, the trade should evince great nervousness over the crop outlook, which is gradually approaching a point at which a continuance of adverse conditions would render the situation critical. Some booking for new season Tungchow has been done at 35.50-36 October-November-December delivery.

Under the circumstances, we think present prices for August-September quite reasonable and advise buying on easy spots. Tone of the market, steady to firm.

**Extracts of Correspondence**

Tungchow, June 23.—The weather has been too cold for some time past, and we are now having too much cold rain in this section. Situation growing more serious; clear, warm weather is needed to finish chopping out, and to free the crop from grass.

Shanghai and Districts, June 23.—There has been too much rain and the weather has been too cool during the past few days for the young plant. Crop accounts less favorable. Our correspondence investigation shows conditions less favorable than last reported.

Yantsze Valley, June 26, (by wire).—Cool weather and too much rain, urgently require good weather.

Shensi, June 26, by wire via Hankow.—No news.

Honan, June 26, (by wire).—Too much rain, it is of utmost importance that we have "cotton weather" without further delay.

Shantung, June 21.—Weather fine, fair and warm.

Chihli, June 20.—We are having ideal weather.

## U. K. METAL MARKET

*(Reuter's Service)*

London, June 17.—Today's Metal prices were as follows:

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. | 86 | 7 | 6 |
| American Electrolytic 99 90 percent Copper f.o.b. | 89 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton | Nominal | | |
| Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. | 22 | 15 | 0 |
| Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1/- extra in flask) | 18 | 15 | 0 |
| Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 sheets per case tin lined cases without hoops f.o.b. Wales | 33 | 10 | 0 |
| Antimony "Regulus" (Sellers) | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ½ percent) | 11½d. | | |
| Standard Tin (cash) | 243 | 0 | 0 |
| Spelter (ordy. soft) f.o.b. | 37 | 2 | 6 |
| Galvanised sheets 24 gauge f.o.b. | 27 | 10 | 0 |
| Standard Tin (3 months) | 239 | 0 | 0 |

## LONDON MONEY MARKET

*(Reuter's Service)*

London, June 20.—Today's rates were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Consols, 2½ percent for account | £53½ |
| French Rentes 3 percent for account | Frs. 62¼ |
| Cheques on London at Paris | Frs. 29.87 |
| Telegraphic Transfers on London at New York | G.$4.62¼ |
| Japanese 4 percent Bonds | Y. 86 |
| Rupee Paper, 3½ percent Loan 1854-55 | Rs. 61½ |
| Bar Silver | 54½d. |
| Bank Rate of Discount | 5% |
| Market Rate of Discount (3 month's Bank Bills) | 3 5/16% |
| Exchange Hongkong (Document Bills at 60 days) | 3s. 7d. |
| Exchange on Shanghai (Document Bills at 60 days) | 5s. 5⅛d. |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares | £105.10.0 |
| Shells (ord.) | £9.10.0 |
| Indos (Pref.) | £4.10.0 |
| Indos (Def.) | £36.10.0 |

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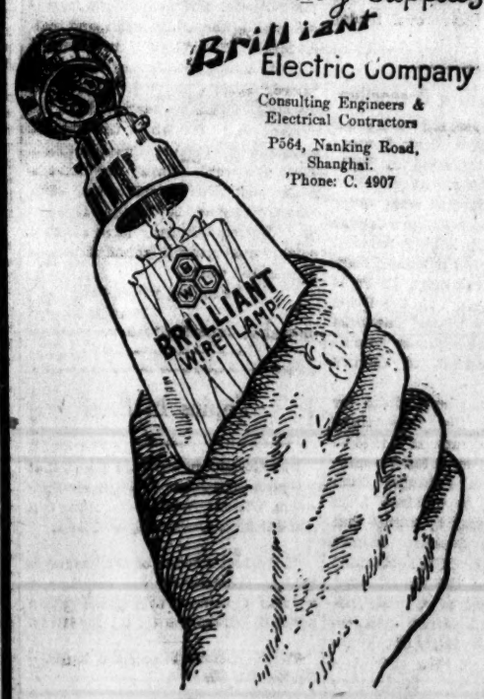


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A-62

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WEATHER

*Cloudy weather with a persisting tendency to improve. Fresh southerly winds on the Pechili and Yalu Gulfs. Threats of thunderstorms in the south.*

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 28, 1919

## The Council Puts It To You: A Free Press Or Not?

THE Municipal Council will press the issue. It has announced a call for a special ratepayers' meeting for July 10 to act on its proposed amendments to the Municipal by-laws, including the provision compelling all newspapers to get a license, empowering the Council to make such regulations governing those licenses as it sees fit and enabling it at any time to forbid newspapers, foreign as well as Chinese, to print what it thinks should not be printed. In other words, that the press of Shanghai of all nationalities and shades of belief shall at times of crisis be edited by the nine members of the Municipal Council and the public opinion of the Settlement dictated by the five men who constitute a majority of that body. The ratepayers of this city have it in their hands to decide. It is for them to say whether there shall be established here a principle that exists in no country in the world but Japan, no longer even in Germany. It is for them to say whether citizens of free states must renounce one of their fundamental rights on coming to this Settlement. It is for them to say whether Shanghai, which to awakening China stands as a symbol of the civilisation of the West, shall hold out to the Chinese an example in the spirit of their own feudal times.

## Sniping At The New Consortium

THE expected sniping campaign against the new Bank Consortium for China organised in Paris has begun in Peking. As expected also, it is being directed from under the cover of Japanese and pro-Japanese Chinese. Which is quite natural, since an international financing body along the lines laid down in Paris would mean the end of the illicit profits that have enriched Japanese exploiters and their Chinese accomplices at the expense of China's future.

There is only one hope ahead for China. It lies in that Consortium. China is today prostrate. If it is to be placed on its feet it must have money. That money cannot be obtained from within. It must be obtained from without. On the way by which that money is obtained depends China's existence as a state. If it is obtained as it has been in the recent past, by the morigaging of China's resources to concessionaires, irrespective of what the nationality of the concessionaires may be, then there lies ahead for China poverty, bankruptcy and partition. For unscrupulous officials will continue to sell those resources for the advancement of their own political purposes and their own personal enrichment. And not only will that foster civil war and dry the arteries of the country, but it will leave the country impoverished, its riches in the hands of others, its territory under the practical if not actual control of some other nation. And that will mean a war over the division of the spoils in China, the partition of China itself and the twilight of a great civilisation.

That is the one alternative. The other offers China almost everything. It ends the era of the concessionaire. Loans would be made to China only through the banking group representing every great Power. There would be no more cause for international intriguings, for international log-rolling, for international checkmating, the system under which China has been either held back or plucked for so many years, the system which has offered so great a temptation to its corrupt officials. The spheres of influence would be abandoned. The open door would be more nearly a reality insead of a polite fiction. And with the abandonment of the spheres of influence China would be one step nearer regaining the territorial concessions it has had to grant foreign Powers. Further, with loans so granted, there would be a real national integration through the nationalisation and unification of at least means of communication and probably more. And under the supervision such loans would carry with them there would be a diminution almost to disappearance of the looting of public funds.

These are the broad principles on which the Consortium rests. This is the choice for Chinese to make. The articulate Chinese have but now made their voice felt as never before. They have another opportunity, an opportunity that holds greater importance than the continuance in office of any three officials. Tsao, Lu and Chang may go, but so long as the system remains others will take their place and spoliation will continue. It is that system, not individuals, they must fight. They can fight it most ably if they fight it constructively, by supplanting it rather than merely destroying it.

This is the choice for foreigners also to make. For them the choice is as important as for the Chinese. For the Chinese it will go far to decide whether there will be any future for China, for foreigners whether they will have any future in China. The system of mutual jealousies and under-the-surface competitions has reduced foreign profits as much as it has retarded China's development. That system is not only immoral; it is unprofitable. If it is not abolished, the logic of events will drive to the inevitable conclusion: immediate hegemony by Japan, ultimate disposal of the stake of China by a new world war.

For both Chinese and foreigners the duty is clear: to bring to bear every possible influence and all possible pressure and to use all possible means both here and abroad to unmask those who are trying to destroy the Consortium under cover, and to bring to realisation the first constructive proposal that has ever been made to save China.

## Correspondence

### What 'Maru' Means

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir,—With reference to your paragraph in today's paper "Why it is Maru?" the Japanese Consul in San Francisco says he has no idea how Maru came to be used for ship. The following may help. The Japanese use 丸 for their ships and call it Maru. But "Maru" represented the old honorific word of "Master," "Lord," Saint ( 麻呂 ). This word Maru can be traced back again to the Syrian "Mar" for which the Chinese character Mo ( 嬤 ) was used in China. Thus the word "Maru" may have a wide historical significance. But "Maru" may not be the equivalent of 丸. Indeed this may have another origin, conveying a round tub bobbing in the water.

I am, Sir, yours, etc.,
EVAN MORGAN.

Shanghai, June 26, 1919.

## Topics In Brief

The German newspapers assert that the peace terms are a defeat for President Wilson. Well, if the Huns can stand it he can.—*Shreveport Times.*

If the first meeting of the League is held in Washington, the baggage of visiting diplomats will splash when handled.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

To the victors belong the broils.—*Boston Herald.*

The shot that sank the Lusitania sank the German Empire.—*New York Commercial.*

Looks as if the peace terms have taken the "germ" out of Germany!—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Hindenburg Line is beginning to look—like a rope with a noose on the end.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Germany's ambition to get all that was coming to her has apparently been satisfied.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The German spokesmen complain of "slavery." It was their slavery to the Hohenzollerns that brought them where they are.—*Troy Times.*

## Wassmuss Of Persia

(*London Daily Mail*)

Once a fortnight the Intelligence Branch of our General Staff used to issue—they may do so still—a map showing the distribution of the enemy's forces in eastern theaters of war. Across one whole corner of this map appeared, printed in red ink, the word "Wassmuss." The area covered by this one word equalled several times that of England. The whole of this country, Southern Persia, was under the influence of the young German consul Wassmuss—that was what the writing on the map meant.

I have thought of Wassmuss once or twice lately on opening my morning newspaper and turning to Eastern affairs. Where is Wassmuss now? The last time I saw a map, three months ago, he was still carrying on his extraordinary career by the Persian Gulf—a career of romantic adventure which brands him as a man whom we have got to watch.

Wassmuss stands for all that is skillful, cunning, thorough, and dangerous in the German system of Eastern penetration. Before the war, though only a young man in the early twenties, his consulate at Bushire was the most imposing of all the local European establishments. His frequent receptions to the local dignitaries and headmen of the surrounding tribes were designed to impress—and duly did so. In November, 1914, we tried to capture this young gentleman, but, like the Goeben he escaped, and a human Goeben he was destined to remain throughout the war, a constant menace, a political force to be reckoned with, and one which served to immobilise thousands of British troops.

Knowing Persian like a native, conversant with every detail or Persian habits and customs, Wassmuss retired to the hinterland, taking with him large sums of German gold. There his selfset mission was to act as a spy for Germany, to hold Southern Persia under German influence, and to make things thoroughly disagreeable for the British, and in all three spheres he achieved a fabulous one-man success. First one tribe and then another attacked us. As a result British reinforcements had to be sent to Persia at a time when every man was urgently needed elsewhere.

Wassmuss had his spies and agents throughout Persia, and except for three companions—two Germans and a Swiss—he employed only Persians. Some of these men belonged to the chief families in the land; others were mere fisherfolk by the Gulf. Throughout the war Wassmuss maintained constant communication with Berlin through Liman von Sanders.

The state of military preparations in India, the disposition of our forces in Mesopotamia, and the despatch of troops to other theaters of war—all became known to him, and the information was duly forwarded on. Owners of the large sailing-boats plying between India and Persia brought him information. Fishermen saw troopships passing, noted the size, and Wassmuss calculated the numbers on board. Goods consigned to Persia from India indicated the description and strength of troops proceeding to France and Egypt—thus the despatch of a case of soap indicated that a brigade of Indian infantry was leaving for the west. And so on.

Wassmuss was a thorn in many other ways. The constant threat of attack on Bushire by tribesmen of which he was the virtual chief immobilised thousands of British troops in the Gulf, four warships were constantly employed in endeavoring to intercept dhows bringing him ammuition from across the seas.

Wassmuss invented his own war news for Persian consumption, and when we attacked on the Somme in 1916 he counter-blasted by pinning up at his home at Ahram exclusive information that the Germans had landed in England and killed King George! And the news spread throughout the land.

At this period the British authorities offered £50,000 to anyone handing the amazing man over. Yet, in spite of the fact that he was then the only white man among all these wild tribesmen, that his stocks of money were running out, and that he was a Christian and in infidel, he was never given up. Why? As these Easterners afterwards explained, because the sum offered was ridiculous; no man was worth so much, and therefore the offer was not serious.

As soon as Wassmuss ran out of funds he began issuing paper promises to pay; toward the end he actually persuaded his Persians to pay him a monthly salary of 300 rupees. They also fed and clothed him, and gave him a horse. Wassmuss stopped at nothing. He not only endured great hardships by contant association with the most uncleanly people in the East, but also proceeded, *pro patria*, to marry a Persian girl, the daughter of one of the headmen among whom he lived.

Wassmuss has only one counterpart in this war—Colonel Lawrence, of Arabia. As we have seen, men such as they can sway Orientals by the hundred thousand. Which sets one wondering. Wassmuss's original orders from Berlin were to proceed with his three companions to Afghanistan and there foment trouble. One of the four, Brugmann, was captured by us as he was making for India.

Have any of his companions had better luck?

## Noske, Strong Man Of Germany

By Eugene S. Bagger
(*New York Tribune*)

Who is Noske? It is safe to say he is the best hated member of the present German government; best hated, that is, in Germany. In Allied countries Scheidemann still stands forth as the arch-hypocrite, the symbol of that "political resignation of the German Social-Democratic party" which, according to the late Rosa Luxemburg, took place on August 2, 1914. But for the German masses Noske personifies that junker-militaristic reaction which today poses in the garb of Social Democracy and Republicanism.

Still, it is probably an exaggeration to say for the German masses. It would be more accurate to classify opinion according to the color of the German national flag which is your particular color, if you have the misfortune of being a German. It works like this: If you are (which God forbid!) a Red, a Spartacist, Communist, Bolshevik or even a mere Independent Socialist, a follower of Haase, then, indeed, you hate Noske as the devil incarnate, a dark assassin, a mass murderer and things to that effect. Then your opinion of him can be summed up in the exclamation, "To hell with Noske!"

On the other hand, if your favorite color is white—that is, if you happen to be a Democrat, a Liberal, a Republican, a supporter of Ebert—then Noske is your chief hope in these days, when hope is about the scarcest of all commodities between the Rhine and the Vistula. Then you call Noske the "strong man," the man who "saved the republic," the backbone of Ebert's government, the German Gambetta, if you please. Then you will adopt for your slogan the modern German equivalent of "Let George do it," and will clamor enthusiastically "Let Noske do it!"

But if you—still assuming, merely for argument's sake and without the slightest intention to offend, that you are a German—if you are a black, a royalist, a pan-German, a junker, an imperialist, then you will be apt to dispose of Noske with a contemptuous upward and outward sweep of your hand, accompanied by the sigh: "Ach ja, der Noske!"

Now, this behooves an explanation. First of all, you have to know that Gustav Noske, as the German "Who's Who" for 1914 (the latest available) testifies, was not only born at Brandenburg-on-the-Havel on July 9, 1868, but was born the son of common weaver; that he has only a public school education; that he started out on his career as a cabinet maker's apprentice; that later he drifted into journalism and worked on different Socialist organs till he became editor of the Chemnitz Volkstimme, one of the most important Socialist publications in that Saxon stronghold of Social Democracy. And this weaver's son, this "Sozi," this scribbler, this upstart, this nobody, presumes now to occupy the office of a Scharnhorst and a Room and calls himself Minister of War of Germany!

From the Prussian junker point of view the tragedy of it all is overwhelming. And yet you have to be a German, or to know the German language and German people thoroughly, in order to appreciate the supreme funniness of the name Noske. It is the hyperbole of Philistinism, of low caste, of social nonexistence. Perhaps the distance that separates the name Noske from the name von Falkenhayn can be rendered by the English antithesis of, say, Stratford de Redcliffe and Jones. Or—to illustrate with another British analogy the Prussian junker sentiment toward a mere Noske who is arrogant enough to command the armies of German—imagine a Mr. Tompkins being appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, or getting the Order of the Garter bestowed upon him. It is anti-climax assuming human shape, dressed in a frockcoat with green hat, pink tie and yellow shoes.

It was this symbolism of the name Noske that George Bernhard, the well known editor of the Vossische Zeitung, must have had in mind when he wrote, last February, in an article describing the scene in the National Theater at Weimar: "The favorite of foreign journalists for interviewing purposes just now is Noske. . . . Noske's person is the symbol, for them, of the reality of the German revolution. One is almost tempted to say to the foreign correspondents, 'Noske guarantees the revolution.' The fact that a man in civilian clothes can be the commander in chief of the German army and, moreover, that he seems to be equal to his task, appears to everybody who has known Germany for any length of time as something novel, unheard of, distinctly revolutionary. A foreign journalist likened him the other day to Carnot, who, out of the ruins of the royal armies of the Bourbons, had created the victorious armies of the French Revolution. . . . But for Noske, perhaps, these journalists would not believe in the German revolution at all."

Well, to call Noske a second Carnot may be a mild exaggeration. Le Siecle, a Paris newspaper, expressed, last March, an opinion less complimentary: "Of course, the boches could get their house in order if they only had a Napoleon. But instead they have a Minister of War, a Socialist, a fellow by the name of Noske, or something to that effect. He won't have anything to do with the Internationale, and declared just the other day that he is first of all a German and only in the second place a Social Democrat."

That's just it. That explains why the Reds curse Noske as a monster and the Whites call him "our Noske" and trust him in his job, which, under the present circumstances, is a rather ticklish one, to say the least.

It cannot be denied that if "getting things done" is a desirable standard in itself—and even the most pervert believer in "absolute right," the most supercilious weigher of the morality of acts and theories, would admit, in a shipwreck, for instance, that there is a great deal to be said for "getting things done"—then, measured by that standard, Noske is a "real fellow."

After the revolution last November he was appointed Governor of Kiel; and, as it is remembered, Kiel, with the warships in the harbor flying the red flag, was then the danger center of the cyclone that swept the Hohenzollerns from their pinnacle of power. Noske, by means fair or foul, restored order at Kiel. Later, as People's Commissary for Military Affairs, he did the same in Bremen, where Spartacist terror had ruled for weeks. But his most notable achievement was putting down one of the great Berlin rebellions; and even his worst enemies had to admit that he did a thorough job of it.

In fact, the principal charge against him was that he did too thorough a job of it. His famous order, issued to the government troops, "to shoot on sight anybody caught armed in the streets," roused a storm all over Germany which the Ebert government found quite difficult to allay. He was denounced as a bloody despot. The Freiheit, organ of the Independent Socialists, went it one better and called him Ludendorff. But he "cleaned up" Berlin, and this constituted no little job in the eyes of many. His retaliations for the celebrated Lichtenberg massacre vied with the best achievements of the German army in Belgium. It appeared later that the celebrated Lichtenberg massacre, where the Spartacists were alleged to have cut down sixty-odd defenseless government officials, did not take place at all. But then it might have taken place and the Spartacists, anyway, were bad people whom "it just served right;" so everybody was happy, except, perhaps, the Spartacists. And Noske earned the epithet "the strong man of the Ebert government."

At the meeting of the National Assembly on February 15 last Noske, then newly appointed Minister of Defense in the Cabinet named by the newly elected President of the republic, Elbert, made a speech. It was not the speech of a great man; far from it. It was not the speech of a man whose picture a German Democrat, a Liberal intellectual, would care to have on his wall next to those of, say, Schiller and Beethoven. But it was decidedly the speech of a clever and able man, of one who knows what he wants and is not very particular as to his ways of getting it. The speech was adently applauded by the Scheidemann Socialists and the bourgeois parties, an applause that drowned the scornful cries of the Independents.

He started out denouncing Haase, the Independent leader, for calling the war a "war of conquest" waged by the German imperialists. Herr Noske never believed it was a war of conquest.

"The fact is established with absolute firmness that Germany has fought for her bare existence." (Stormy applause.) The soldiers' councils—some of them—have contributed splendidly to the success of the general demobilisation. But this does not alter the fact that the Marines' Council, championed by Herr Haase, is a bunch of grafters. There have been lately charges levelled against army officers. It would be an idle attempt to shield the mistakes of the old system. But it would be a shame to condemn wholesale thousands of men who have risked their lives day after day for the fatherland. He (Noske) has since the revolution co-operated with many of these officers, and he can vouch for the fact that they have done splendid work for the weal of the German people. It is not true that the volunteer divisions serve the cause of counter revolution. (Laughter among the Independents). It is not true that there exists in Germany a White Guard. (Renewed laughter.) As to the Liebknecht case, of course, it is regrettable and all that, but if he (Noske) is confronted with the choice of risking the fate of hundreds of thousands for the sake of a few foolhardy dreamers, then he is all for wielding the strong arm.

And then—denunciation of the Spartacists at Bremen, at Berlin, at Braunschweig. Loud rattling of an imaginary saber. "We cherish a sincere desire to settle things through negotiations and warnings. But if the malignant and the blind refuse ot listen, if they refuse to submit to the majority's will, then we shall, we must, oppose them with all our power." (Stormy applause from the right, center and Social Democrats; hisses from the Independents).

Le Siecle is right. First a German, and only in the second place a Socialist. Perhaps he is just the man Germany needs at present. Perhaps he is really the man the German people—or part of it—is praying for, now that the demigods have gone into bankruptcy. But do what he will, for the junkers and monarchists and reactionaries he will remain "Ach Gott, der Noske." How can anybody call himself Noske?


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For particulars, terms, etc., apply to Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON; THE INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR CO. (Wagonlits); or direct to the TRAFFIC MANAGER,

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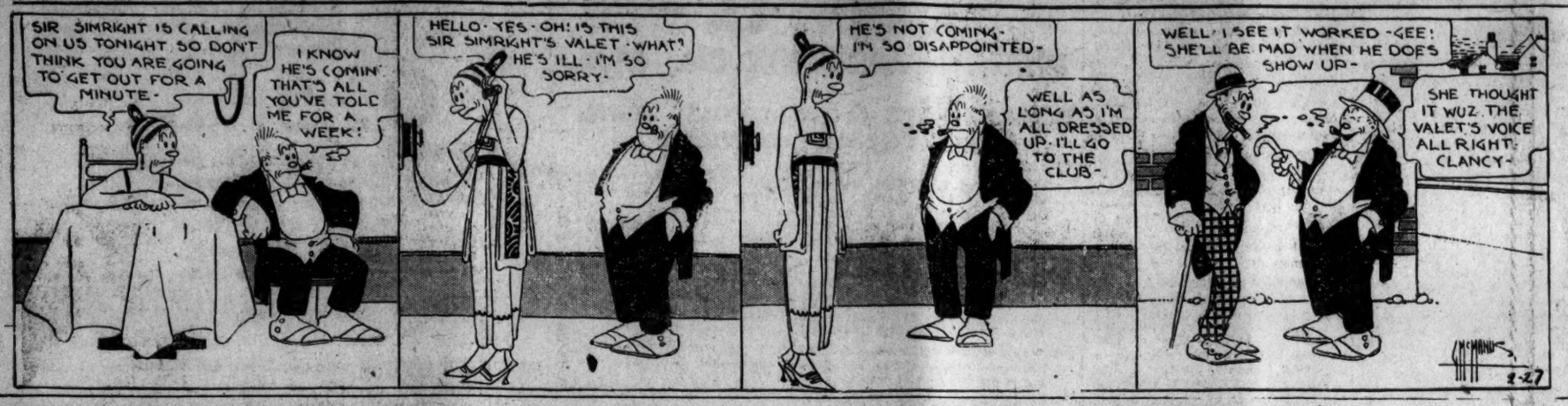
## Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


SIR SIMRIGHT IS CALLING ON US TONIGHT SO DON'T THINK YOU ARE GOING TO GET OUT FOR A MINUTE-
I KNOW HE'S COMIN' THAT'S ALL YOU'VE TOLD ME FOR A WEEK!
HELLO-YES-OH! IS THIS SIR SIMRIGHT'S VALET-WHAT? HE'S ILL-I'M SO SORRY-
HE'S NOT COMING-I'M SO DISAPPOINTED-
WELL AS LONG AS I'M ALL DRESSED UP-I'LL GO TO THE CLUB-
WELL I SEE IT WORKED-GEE! SHE'LL BE MAD WHEN HE DOES SHOW UP-
SHE THOUGHT IT WUZ THE VALET'S VOICE ALL RIGHT CLANCY-
2-27

## WHY HAIR STANDS ON END

**It Is Moved By Tiny Muscles Attached To The Follicles**

Did you ever stop to think why the gooseflesh rises on your body and the hair on the cat's or dog's back bristles up when either animal is frightened? Of course, there's a reason.

The hair follicle is like a little seed buried in the flesh. Attached to either side of this seed are tiny muscles which run diagonally through the flesh from the lower part of the follicle. These little muscles are like the guy ropes of a tent or the wires sometimes used to keep a telephone pole straight.

They are what are called the erector muscles, and when fear or cold is experienced these muscles promptly tighten up in such a manner as to "hoist" the hair very quickly, and we describe the result as "gooseflesh" or "the hair standing on end." The erector muscles are larger and stronger in animals than in people, and so we frequently see the cat with the bristling tail and back and the dog with a similar exhibition of the erector phenomenon.
—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

## Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

### Even Cartoonists Were Mobilised

The cartoonists, also, were mobilised during the war, under the general supervision of the "Bureau of Cartoons," which was started by George J. Hecht, of New York City, and taken over by the Committee on Public Information. While Mr. Hoover's justly celebrated bureau was telling everybody what to eat, Mr. Hecht's was telling the cartoonists what to draw. The last issue of The Bulletin for Cartoonists, the Bureau's publication, contains a foreword from General Pershing addressed "To the Cartoonists of America," and couched in these complimentary terms:

Americans individually and as groups have met their new duties in fine spirit and intelligence, and this has been particularly true of your talented craft. Your work has been one of the most important factors in creating and sustaining that resolute popular opinion which is now the voice of America. You have given unvarying loyalty and a lot of hard work to our Government and to our armed forces.

Speaking for the army in France, I can assure you that you have made us alternately seriously and happy, both of which are good for us. Times without number your cartoons have illustrated, or interpreted, or exposed policy or purpose, quicker and more effectively than the written word. You have been ready with the flash of humor or the touch of satire when that was the treatment required. You have my envy because you must have such fine times doing your work, especially those of you to whom the gods have given the blessed gift of humor.

JOHN J. PERSHING.

### Candy As A Food

Prohibition seems to have encouraged the manufacturers of all sorts of foods and drinks to try for a share of the huge sum once expended annually for alcohol. The candy people are now explaining to the patient public that in "calories per pound" their goods are in the front rank. Why not live largely on sugar, and why not ingest said sugar in the attractive form of bonbons? The Journal of the American Medical Association (Chicago, May 3) reports that the candy-manufacturers, who have been so severely hampered by the necessity of producing sugarless sweets, are preparing for an increase in their business in the near future. We are told that the people of this country are learning that "candy is as healthful as it is delicious," and that "candy has more calories per pound than any of what are regarded as the ordinary dishes served at meals in the American household." We read further:

"Even the low score of caramels with only 1,400 calories per pound exceeds all but corn and rice among the more familiar dietary components, while milk is left quite in the background with a mere eight hundred calories per quart. We have no quarrel with candy-lovers or with manufacturers of delicious sweets. . . .

"A properly selected diet represents the inclusion of many items, some of which are not to be evaluated primarily in terms of calories. Every one ought to appreciate, after the nation-wide propaganda for more milk, that the latter food represents nutrient virtues that put it into the cheap-at-any-price class. The green vegetables contribute factors to our diet that candy can scarcely imitate. Even raw meat proved to be a blessing to Stefansson with which the choicest 'package goods' could not compete when his party was threatened with scurvy during their sojourn in the arctic regions. It has been asserted that sugar and sweets, though valuable fuel foods, are dangerous for children unless the use of these articles in carefully controlled. Writing in the manual of the United States Food Administration, Dr. Ruth Wheeler states of sweets: 'Because of their flavor, it is only too easy to eat too much of them. They are likely to cause digestive disturbances, to take away the appetite for other more valuable foods if eaten at the wrong time, and therefore indirectly to cause anemia and bad teeth. Obviously, they are entirely unbalanced foods, supply only fuel and no building materials in any permanent sense of the word. They must, therefore, supplement and not replace other food. In moderation, as dessert after a good meal, they are in their proper place.' This expresses the crux of the matter: Everything in its place—including candy. To propose that even the most delicious confection shall replace bread and butter, fruits and vegetables, meat and milk, is preposterous. Let candy rest on its long-won laurels."

### Barriers To Friendship For Modern Women

Cynthia was a "bachelor" for two years. She has now given up her flat and returned to the parental roof. Cynthia is in no great hurry to get married, but the idea is by no means repugnant to her. In the meantime she has a normal and healthy appreciation of the society of the opposite sex. Her complaint is that it is extremely difficult for a girl in her position to enjoy the society of men on her own terms—which is to say, the only terms she will accept.

"Maud and I met dozens of congenial men in and about the office," she explained. "And in and about the office was the only place where we did meet them. The flat was no use. Even if the proprieties could have been properly catered for—well, one doesn't necessarily want to ask to one's tiny flat an individual whom one knows slightly and finds mildly pleasant."

"There are such things as restaurants and theaters," I suggested.

"There are not. Restaurants and theaters are a superstition of the stay-at-homes. Use a little imagination.

"I meet a man, in the course of business perhaps whose manners are decent and whose instincts are primarily sociable. He asks me to dine and go to a theater. I want to accept, but I refuse—simply because it would mean that I should be charging him a couple of pounds for an evening's companionship. That's what it comes to. If I attempt to return his hospitality in a similar manner he either refuses or accepts and is uncomfortable about it."

"What about your home? Your people are ready enough to entertain your friends."

"Worse than useless," she retorted. "The Matchmaking Mamma! The best of them do it. And even if they don't, they're suspected of it, which comes to much the same thing. . . . All these little facts are barriers to comradeship. One just ends by avoiding people there is no earthly need to avoid."

"So much for the disease. What about the remedy?"

"I haven't one. I know what I want, but I don't know how to get it. I want an absolutely neutral ground in which I can meet men without incurring the suspicion that I want to flirt, to be taken about, or to be married. An atmosphere in which neither of us shall be remotely indebted to the other. The same sort of atmosphere that obtains in a house-party—if you can imagine a house-party without a host or a hostess."

I cannot. Nor have I any idea how to provide Cynthia with the "absolutely neutral ground" which she considers an indispensable preliminary to friendship with the opposite sex.

The trouble is that I think her demand entirely sane. Is our social system incapable of satisfying it?—*London Daily Mail.*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CHILDREN'S COTS IN ALL BRASS, AND ALSO IN WHITE ENAMEL FINISH.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS, WITH SPRING MATTRESS.

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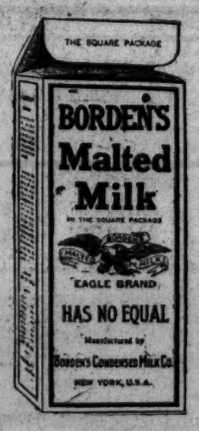
To Keep your Baby perfectly Well this Summer




1. Keep it cool and out-of-doors as much as possible.
2. Give it plenty of boiled water.
3. Make its food light. You, youself, don't eat as much heavy meat in summer as in winter. Lighten your baby's diet.

Also don't give him raw cow's milk with its heavy indigestible curd and germs of summer complaint—summer complaint that kills more babies than any other cause in the world.

Give it Borden's Malted Milk.

It is a complete food, so you need add only water and boil one minute

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# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Vessels Loading

### For River Ports

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Saturday, June 28**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Steamer **Siangyang Maru**, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, June 28**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Str. **Hsinfung**, Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachang Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, June 30**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwah Lee**, tons 1,151, will leave on **Monday, June 30**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frzaier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, July 1**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925, Captain Findelsen, will leave on **Tuesday, July 1**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Steamer **Tafoo Maru**, Captain H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, July 1**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Steamer **Nanyang Maru**, Captain K. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, July 2**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

### For Southern Ports

**HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The Str. **Kwangtee**, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

**SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave on **Saturday, June 28**, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

**HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, July 1**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TAKAO (FROMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.**—The Str. **Hohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **July 2**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4047.

### For Northern Ports

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Shengking**, Capt. K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, June 28**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TSINGTAO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kwangse**, Captain J. D. Milne, will leave on **Saturday, June 28**, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

**CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.**—The Str. **Toonan**, Captain C. Taylor, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

**TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chekiang**, Captain H. A. Walner, will leave on **Sunday, June 29**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.**—The Chin Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fentien**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, July 1**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

Tel. No. 77.

**NEWCHWANG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Singan**, Captain, E. B. Jones, will leave on **Tuesday, July 1**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents.

**TIENTSIN DIRECT.**—The K.M.A. Str. **Kwangping**, will despatch on **Wednesday, July 2**. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. Central 1115.

**TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.**—The Steamer **Keejang Maru**, Captain Y. Fugami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Wednesday, July 2**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4047.

### For Foreign Ports

**SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.**—The S.S. Korea Maru, 20,000 tons, Captain T. Ota, will be despatched on **Saturday, June 28**. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Cutom jetty at 4 p.m. Customs Clock. For passage apply to **TOYO KISEN KAISHA**, T. V. Alexander, Manager.

**TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **Sunday, July 20**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

**LONDON via MARSEILLES.**—The Steamer **Altai Maru**, Captain T. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **July 27**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 & 4235.

**TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru**, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Thursday, July 24**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. 4234 & 4047.


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The steamers **Wuchang and Chungking** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

*Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.*

**For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).**—S.S. **Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

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*Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.*

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| | Tons | Capt. | Arrive | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *AMAZON MARU | 18,000 | | July 28 | July 30 |
| ALTAI MARU | 18,000 | D. Fuchigami. | | August |

**FOR NORTH AMERICA** (Tacoma, Seatle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

| | Tons | Capt. | Arrive | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *ARABIA MARU | 18,000 | T. Saito. | July 19 | July 20 |
| *MANILA MARU | 20,000 | N. Kobayashi. | July 23, | July 24 |

**FOR HONGKONG**

| | Tons | Capt. | Arrive | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHICAGO MARU | 12,000 | S. Yamane. | June 25 | June 27 |

**FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS** (Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen).

| | Tons | Capt. | Arrive | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KEELUNG MARU | 3,000 | Y. Fukami. | June 30 | July 2 |

**FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA** (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

| | Tons | Capt. | Arrive | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KOHOKU MARU | 5,000 | M. Tsubaki. | June 30 | July 2 |

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

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## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

**SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1919**

| Date and Destination | Per | Chi. | Br. | SA | Rus. | Jap. | Reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Today.** | | | | | | | |
| Japan & America, via Moji.. | Kumano M. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.30 | 10.00 |
| Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe, via U.S.A.... | Korea Maru | .. | 15.00 | .. | .. | .. | 14.30 |
| Japan Ports | Kumano M. | .. | 10.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| River Ports | Train & str. | 22.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22.00 |
| Swatow, Hongkong & Canton. | Yingchow | 9.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.00 |
| Swatow and Hongkong | Yingchow | .. | 10.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan & America | Kumano M. | 10.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.30 |
| N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada | E. of Japan | .. | 14.00 | .. | .. | .. | 13.00 |
| N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe | do | .. | .. | A13.00 | .. | .. | 12.00 |
| Manila and Hongkong | E. of Russia | .. | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, H'lulu, U.S.A. and Europe.. | Korea Maru | .. | .. | C14.30 | .. | .. | 14.00 |
| Vladivostok and Siberia | Via P. & H. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| Dairy | Kobe Maru | 10.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.30 |
| Swatow, Hongkong & Canton | Kwongsang | 22.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22.00 |
| Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe, | E. of Japan | 14.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13.30 |
| Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe, | Korea Maru | 14.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14.00 |
| Tientsin | Chekiang | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chefoo | Toonan | 22.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22.00 |
| Soochow | Ningshin | 14.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13.30 |
| Hankow | Wuchang | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Swatow and Hongkong | Kwongsang | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday) | Train | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 | .. | 17.00 |
| Ningpo | Kiangteen | .. | 15.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tientsin | Train | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hankow | Train | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Vladivostok | Train | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Tomorrow.** | | | | | | | |
| River Ports | Train & Str. | 22.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22.00 |
| Chefoo | Yusang | 11.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.30 |
| Chefoo and Tientsin | Yusang | .. | 11.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Weihaiwei and Chefoo | Shengking | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.30 |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Shengking | .. | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hongkong and Canton | Katori Maru | 8.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.00 |
| Hongkong | Katori Maru | .. | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe | Tamba Maru | 16.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15.30 |
| Hongkong | Tamba Maru | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Manila direct | Ecuador | 14.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13.30 |
| Manila direct | E. of Russia | 16.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15.30 |
| Hongkong and Manila | E. of Russia | .. | 16.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Monday, June 30.** | | | | | | | |
| HongKong and Canton | Tean | 22.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22.30 |
| Hongkong | do | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| River Ports | Train & Str. | 22.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22.00 |
| Vladivostok and Siberia | Via P. & H. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| Australia, via Hongkong | Tean | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Tuesday, July 1.** | | | | | | | |
| Weihaiwei and Chefoo | Fengtien | 14.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13.30 |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Fengtien | .. | 14.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Weihaiwei and Chefoo | Koonshing | 12.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12.30 |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Koonshing | .. | 13.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

*Specially marked.
† Parcels only.
A Money orders and parcel post until 12 noon.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.
C Duplicates only. Money orders and parcel post until 2 p.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous nigha's train.

## MEN OF WAR IN PORT

| Section | Date | From | Name | Flag and Rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WTW | ——— | | Snipe | Br. gun-boat |
| WTW | ——— | | Nightingale | Br. gun-boat |
| B I I I | May 7 | | Suma | Jap. Cruiser |
| O D W | Apr. 30 | | D de Lagree | Fr. gun-boat |
| O D | May 24 | | Test | Br. gun-boat |
| L B | May 24 | | Samar | Am. gun-boat |
| 2 C | June 12 | | Gnat | Br. gun-boat |
| 8 p | June 18 | | Fushimi | Jap. gun-boat |
| 2 C | June 18 | | General Alava | Am. gun-boat |
| 1 C | June 19 | | New Orleans | Am. cruiser |
| 8 p. | June 19 | | Yodo | Jap. gun-boat |
| C. R. | June 19 | | Quiros | Am. gun-boat |
| B N B | June 23 | | Kinsha | Br. gun-boat |
| ——— | ——— | | Arare | Jap. destroyer |

## Departures

| Date | For | Ship's Name | Flag Agents |
|---|---|---|---|
| June 27 — | River Ports | Kutwo | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| June 27 — | River Ports | Chungking | Br. B. & S. |
| June 27 — | River Ports | Kiangwah | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June 27 — | Chefoo, and Tientsin | Hsinming | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June 27 — | Newchwang | Kungping | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June 27 — | Japan | Kasuga Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| June 27 — | Seattle, etc. | Fushimi Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| June 27 — | Japan | Sansei Maru | Jap. S.T.Co. |
| June 27 — | Amoy and Swatow | Changliang | Br. B. & S. |
| June 27 — | Hongkong | Chicago Maru | Jap. O. S. K. |
| June 27 — | Port Said | Ryufuku Maru | Jap. M.B.K. |
| June 27 — | Genoa and London | Glenamoy | Br. G. L. E. A. |
| June 27 — | Cruise | D'Estrees | Fr. |
| June 27 — | Cruise | Sel. Cuboto | Ital. |
| June 27 — | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | Chi. N.S.S. Co. |
| June 27 — | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. B. & S. |


# PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.
**AMERICAN STEAMERS**
**TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE**
**"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"**
AMERICAN REGISTRY
**SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)**

| For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu | | For Hongkong via Manila | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *S.S. West Sequana | July 13 | S.S. Ecuador | June 28 |
| S.S. Ecuador | July 19 | *S.S. West Conab | July — |
| *S.S. West Conab | Aug. — | S.S. Colombia | July 26 |
| S.S. Colombia | Aug. 16 | *S.S. West Yaca | Aug. — |
| *S.S. West Yaca | Sept. — | S.S. Venezuela | Aug. 23 |
| S.S. Venezuela | Sept. 13 | *S.S. West Sequana | Sept. — |

*Cargo only

**Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.**

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**"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"**
AMERICAN REGISTRY
**SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)**

| For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo | | For San Francisco via Honolulu | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Colusa | July 10 | S.S. Santa Cruz | |

## PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
**MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA**
**Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to**
**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY**
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Addres "Solano"


## VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

| Date | | From | Ship's Name | Flag Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 12 | — | San Francisco | Korsnaes | Am. |
| May 15 | — | Japan | Yeifuku Maru | Jap. S. Shokai |
| May 23 | — | San Francisco | Wergeland | Am. S. & Dix. |
| May 29 | — | Cruise | Store Nordiske | Dan. G. N. T. Co. |
| June 9 | — | | Nancy Moller | Br. M. & Co. |
| June 11 | — | Cruise | Chuentiao | Chi. Customs |
| June 16 | — | | Seikai Maru 2 | Jap. |
| June 17 | — | Cruise | Pacific | Dan. G. N. T. Co. |
| June 19 | — | Japan | Toho Maru | Jap. |
| June 19 | — | Japan | Tenju Maru | Jap. |
| June 20 | — | Cruise | Liushing | Chi. Customs |
| June 21 | — | Japan | Taito Maru | Jap. |
| June 21 | — | Tientsin, ports | Hsinkong | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June 21 | — | Japan | Toyama Maru | Jap. |
| June 22 | — | Tientsin, ports | Koonshing | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| June 23 | — | Japan | Toeki Maru | Jap. |
| June 23 | — | Liverpool, ports | Tydeus | Br. B. & S. |
| June 23 | — | Hankow | Hanping | Chi. H. Y. P. |
| June 24 | — | Japan | Akiba Maru | Jap. |
| June 24 | — | Hongkong | Kwanglee | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June 24 | — | Liverpool | Ningchow | Br. B. & S. |
| June 25 | — | Japan | Homestead | Br. |
| June 25 | — | Japan | Matsushima M. | Jap. |
| June 25 | — | New York | Howick Hall | Am. A.S.P. & Co. |
| June 25 | — | Japan | Kumano Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. |
| June 25 | — | Hongkong | Caradetta | Am. R.D. Co. |
| June 25 | — | Mesopotamia | Chekiang | Br. B. & S. |
| | | | Ralph Moller | Br. M. & Co. |
| June 26 | — | Japan | Kamiyoshi Maru | Jap. M. T. Co. |
| June 26 | — | Japan | Fukuri M. | Jap. |
| June 26 | — | Vladivostok | Tungus | Rus. S.H. & Co. |
| June 26 | — | Tsingtau | Yingchow | Br. B. & S. |
| June 26 | — | Swatow | Kwongsang | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| June 26 | — | Hongkong | Kwangtah | Chi. C.M.S.N Co. |
| June 26 | — | Foochow | Ningshin | Chi. S.P.S.N. Co. |
| June 26 | — | Hongkong | Kwangse | Br. B. & S. |
| June 26 | — | Tsingtau | Sanbashi Maru | Jap. S.T. Co. |
| June 26 | — | Swatow | Yusang | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| June 26 | — | Newchwang | Peching | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June 26 | — | | S. Van Langkat | Dut. A.P. Co. |
| June 26 | — | River Ports | Nganking | Br. B. & S. |
| June 26 | — | River Ports | Tuckwo | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| June 26 | — | River Ports | Yohyang Maru | Jap. N.K.K. |
| June 26 | — | NativeCustoms | Yushun | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June 26 | — | | Teikei Maru | Jap. |
| June 27 | — | Seattle and ports | Katori Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| June 27 | — | Japan | Kenn Maru | Jap. M.B.K. |
| June 27 | — | Japan | Dainikaio M. | Jap. |
| June 27 | — | Dairen | Kobe Maru | Jap. S.M.R. |
| June 27 | — | Swatow | Holhow | Br. B. & S. |
| June 27 | — | River Ports | Ningshao | Chi. N.S.S. Co. |
| June 27 | — | River Ports | Hsinfung | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June 27 | — | River Ports | Wuchang | Br. B. & S. |
| June 27 | — | River Ports | Siangyang Maru | Jap. N.K.K. |
| June 27 | — | Hongkong | Yungshin | Br. |
| June 27 | — | London and ports | Kitano Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. |
| June 27 | — | Chefoo | Toonan | Chi. C.M.S.N Co. |
| June 27 | — | Swatow | Wosang | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| June 27 | — | Chinwangtao | Keukai Maru | Jap. S.M.R. |
| June 27 | — | Tientsin and ports | Shengking | Br. B. & S. |
| June 27 | — | Bombay and ports | Dunera | Br. P.&O.S.N. Co. |


# T.K.K.
**SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE**
## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
**(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)**
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

**SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.**
**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.**

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO**

| | |
|---|---|
| KOREA MARU | June 28, 1919 |
| TENYO MARU | July 24, 1919 |
| SIBERIA MARU | Aug. 2, 1919 |
| SHINYO MARU | Aug. 16, 1919 |
| KOREA MARU | Sept. 13, 1919 |
| TENYO MARU | Oct. 6, 1919 |

**FOR HONGKONG**

| | |
|---|---|
| SHINYO MARU | July 26, 1919 |
| TENYO MARU | Sept. 22, 1919 |

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

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**"NANKING"** (15,000 TONS) **AND "CHINA"** (16,300 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
## SAN FRANCISCO
**VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. "CHINA" | JULY | 5th |
| *S.S. "NANKING" | AUGUST | 22nd |
| S.S. "CHINA" | SEP. | 14th |

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI nor HONOLULU.

**FOR HONGKONG DIRECT**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. "NANKING" | AUGUST | 7th |
| S.S. "CHINA" | AUGUST | 31ts |

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

F. C. CHARMAN.
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CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773



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# SHIPPING


# N.Y.K.

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**( Japan Mail Steamship Co.)**

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

| | Tons | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TAMBA MARU | 12,500 | Capt. T. Sekine, | June 30 |
| MISHIMA MARU | 16,000 | Capt. K. Itsuno, | July 7 |

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KATORI MARU | 19,000 | Capt. S. Koma. | July 23 |
| KASHIMA MARU | 19,000 | Capt. M. Machida, | Aug. 10 |

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| YAMASHIRO MARU | 7,000 | Capt. J. Nakajima, | July 4 |
| CHIKUGO MARU | 5,500 | Capt. N. Taniguchi, | July 8 |
| KASUGA MARU | 7,000 | Capt. K. Yasuhara. | July 15 |

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KUMANO MARU | 9,500 | Capt. S. Saito, | June 28 |
| TAKESHIMA MARU | 4,500 | Capt. R. Arakida, | July 2 |
| YAWATA MARU | 7000 | Capt. H. Nojiri, | July 5 |
| OMI MARU | 7,000 | Capt. S. Murazumi | July 9 |

FOR JAPAN

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KITANO MARU | 16,000 | Capt. K. Yoshikawa, | June 28 |
| INABA MARU | 12,500 | Capt. U. Tanaka, | July 13 |

FOR HONGKONG

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KATORI MARU | 19,000 | Capt. I. Noma, | June 29 |

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUWA MARU | 21,000 | Capt. R. Shimidza, | July 16 |

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NIKKO MARU | 10,000 | Capt. G. Yamazaki, | July 23 |
| AKI MARU | 12,500 | Capt. F. C. Cope, | August 20 |
| TANGO MARU | 14,000 | Capt. M. Nishimura, | Sept. 24 |

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

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Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.


## CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS

## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

| Mail 101. | Mail 3. | | Miles | Peking-Mukden Line | | Mail 4. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20.35 | 8.35 | | 0 | dep. | Peking | arr. | 19.50 |
| 28.45 | 11.12 | | | arr. | Tientsin-Central | dep. | 17.00 |
| 28.59 | 11.17 | | 84 | dep. | Tientsin-Central | arr. | 16.53 |
| 24.00 | 11.25 | | | arr. | Tientsin-East | dep. | 16.45 |
| 19.35 | | | 524 | arr. | Mukden | dep. | |

| Local 5. | Mail 3. | Exp. 1. | | Tientsin-Pukow Line | | Exp. 2. | Mail 4. | Local 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6.45 | 9.46 | 11.30 | 0 | dep. | Tientsin-East | arr. | 17.05 | 15.45 | 20.15 |
| 6.55 | 9.55 | 11.40 | 2.71 | arr. | Tientsin-Central | dep. | 16.55 | 15.35 | 20.05 |
| 7.25 | 10.15 | 11.55 | | dep. | Tientsin-Central | arr. | 16.31 | 15.20 | 13.45 |
| 13.02 | 16.50 | 15.30 | 78 | dep. | Tsangchow | dep. | 13.05 | 11.28 | 15.28 |
| 16.40 | 19.20 | 18.02 | 148 | dep. | Techow | dep. | 10.33 | 8.47 | 11.56 |
| 19.57 | 22.12 | 20.21 | — | arr. | Tsinanfu | dep. | 8.05 | 6.00 | 8.30 |
| 7. | : | | 220 | | : | | | | 8. |
| 6.00 | 22.25 | 20.31 | — | dep. | Tsinanfu | arr. | 7.56 | 5.40 | 19.02 |
| 9.27 | 1.50 | 22.31 | 206 | dep. | Tsinanfu | dep. | 6.01 | 3.25 | 16.24 |
| 12.27 | 5.47 | 0.38 | 318 | arr. | Yenchowfu | dep. | 3.49 | 0.40 | 13.00 |
| 12.47 | 4.02 | 0.48 | | dep. | Yenchowfu | arr. | 3.39 | 0.02 | 12.48 |
| 16.30 | 8.56 | 3.16 | 377 | dep. | Linchang | dep. | 1.20 | 21.24 | 9.26 |
| 19.02 | 8.45 | 4.50 | — | arr. | Hsuchowfu | dep. | 23.36 | 19.20 | 6.30 |
| 9. | : | | 420 | | : | | | | 10. |
| 5.40 | 9.00 | 4.57 | — | dep. | Hsuchowfu | arr. | 23.29 | 19.00 | 20.50 |
| 11.26 | 13.02 | 8.33 | 528 | arr. | Pengpu | dep. | 19.53 | 14.55 | 16.20 |
| 11.51 | 13.20 | 8.40 | | dep. | Pengpu | arr. | 19.46 | 14.35 | 14.39 |
| 18.27 | 17.34 | 11.52 | 690 | dep. | Chuchow | dep. | 16.48 | 10.50 | 8.47 |
| 20.08 | 18.55 | 13.09 | 631 | arr. | Pukow | dep. | 15.30 | 9.20 | 6.40 |

| N. Exp. | Exp. | | Shanghai-Nanking Line | | Exp. | N. Exp. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23.00 | 14.20 | 0 | dep. | Nanking-Ferry | arr. | 14.16 | 6.50 |
| 7.00 | 21.00 | 193 | arr. | Shanghai-North | dep. | 7.55 | 23.00 |

| Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line | | | | | Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13.10 | 4.10 | d. Yenchowfu a. | 12.08 | 23.53 | 21.30 | 16.40 | 9.30 | d. Lincheng a. | 6 28.15 | 50 | 21.00 |
| 14.03 | 5.05 | a. Tsiningchow d. | 11.15 | 23.08 | 22.40 | 17.50 | 10.40 | a. Tsochuang d. | 5.15 | 14.40 | 19.50 |

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

**Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday**

## Future Sailings

### FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

| Date | Time | Destination | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 28 | — | Vancouver | E. of Japan | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| June 28 | — | San Francisco | Korea Maru | Jap. | T.K.K. |
| July 5 | — | San Francisco | China | Am. | C.M.S.S. Co. |
| July 5 | — | San Francisco | Kaiyei Maru | Jap. | D. & Co. |
| July 8 | — | New York | Euryades | Br. | B. & S. |
| July 10 | — | Seattle | West Munham | Am. | R. D. Co. |
| July 12 | — | Vancouver | E. of Russia | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| July 13 | — | San Francisco | West Sequana | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| July 13 | — | San Francisco | Stanley Dollar | Br. | R. D. Co. |
| July 15 | — | San Francisco | Cardareta | Am. | R. D. Co. |
| July 15 | — | Vancouver | Bessie Dollar | Br. | R. D. Co. |
| July 19 | — | San Francisco | Ecuador | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| July 24 | — | San Francisco | Tenyo Maru | Jap. | T.K.K. |
| July 25 | — | Vancouver | Monteagle | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| Aug. 2 | — | San Francisco | Siberia Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| Aug. 7 | — | San Francisco | Tancred | Am. | R. D. Co. |
| Aug. 9 | — | Vancouver | E. of Asia | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| Aug. 15 | — | Vancouver | Melville Dollar | Br. | R. D. & Co. |
| Aug. 16 | — | San Francisco | Colombia | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Aug. 16 | — | San Francisco | Shinyo Maru | Jap. | T.K.K. |
| Aug. 22 | — | San Francisco | Nanking | Am. | C.M.S.S. Co. |
| Aug. — | — | San Francisco | West Conab | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Sept. 9 | — | San Francisco | Korea Maru | Jap. | T.K.K. |
| Sep. 13 | — | San Francisco | Venezuela | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Sept. 14 | — | San Francisco | China | Am. | C.M.S.S. Co. |
| Sep. — | — | San Francisco | West Vaca | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |

### FOR JAPAN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 28 | — | Kobe | Kitano Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| June 28 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Kumano Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| July 2 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Takeshima Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| July 4 | — | N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama | Yamashiro Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| July 5 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Yawata Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| July 8 | — | N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama | Chikugo Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| July 9 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Omi Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| July 13 | — | Kobe | Inaba Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |

### FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ——— | — | Marseilles | Nera | Fr. | M.M. Cie |
| ——— | — | London | C. of Colombo | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| ——— | — | London | Talthybius | Br. | B. & S. |
| June 30 | — | London | Tamba Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| June — | — | London | Altai Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| June — | — | Marseilles | Sphinx | Fr. | M.M. Cie |
| July 2 | — | Calcutta via Japan | Japan | Br. | M.M. & Co. |
| July 3 | — | Liverpool | Ningchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| July 3 | — | Bombay | Dunera | Br. | P.&O.S.N. Co. |
| July 3 | — | London | Jason | Br. | B. & S. |
| July 17 | — | Liverpool | Tydeus | Br. | B. & S. |
| July 23 | — | Settle | Katori Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| July 24 | — | London | Neleus | Br. | B. & S. |
| July 30 | — | London | Pembrokeshire | Br. | G. L. E. A. |
| July — | — | London | Kansas | Am. | J.M. & Co. |
| July — | — | London | Kentucky | Am. | J.M. & Co. |
| Aug. 7 | — | London | Teiresias | Br. | B. & S. |


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### FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 28 | — | Hongkong & Canton | Kwangtse | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June 28 | 5.30 | Ningpo | Kiangteen | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June 28 | — | Hongkong & Manila | Ecuador | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| June 28 | 11.00* | S'tow, H'kong, C'ton | Yingchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| June 29 | — | Manila and Hongkong | E. of Russia | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| June 30 | 5.30 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | B. & S. |
| June 30 | 4.30 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | Chi. | N.S.S. Co. |
| July 1 | D.L. | Hongkong & Canton | Tean | Br. | B. & S. |
| July 22 | — | Hongkong | Monteagle | Br. | C.P.O.S. |

### FOR NORTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 28 | 11.00* | Tsingtau | Kwangse | Br. | B. & S. |
| June 28 | noon | Dairen | Kobe Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. |
| June 29 | 10.00* | W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin | Shengking | Br. | B. & S. |
| June 29 | noon | Tientsin | Chekiang | Br. | B. & S. |
| June 29 | — | Chefoo and N'chwang | Toonan | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| July 1 | D.L. | Tientsin, Newchwang | Singan | Br. | B. & S. |
| July 1 | 3.00 | W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin | Fengtien | Br. | B. & S. |
| July 2 | — | Tientsin | Kwangping | Br. | K.M.A. |
| July | 12.00 | Dairen and Tsingtau | Sakaki Maru | Jap. | S.M.R. |

### FOR RIVER PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 28 | 11.00* | Wuhu | Holhow | Br. | B. & S. |
| June 28 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Wuchang | Br. | B. & S. |
| June 28 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Siangyang Maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| June 29 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Hsinfung | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| June 30 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Tatung | Br. | B. & S. |
| June 30 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Hwahlee | Chi. | J. M. & Co. |
| July 1 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Loongwo | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| July 1 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Luenyi | Br. | B. & S. |

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

### Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Hwahla left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday and is due at Woosung early this morning. The Korea sails for San Francisco via Japan and Honolulu this evening and the tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at four o'clock.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Klangshsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Cheongshing left Hongkong for Tientsin on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Choysang left Hongkong for Ningpo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtau yesterday and will sail for Dairen direct at noon today. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Priam left Hongkong for Shanghai at noon on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Taleo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday at noon and is due at Woosung early this morning. The tender Alexandra with inward passengers may be expected to reach the Customs Jetty at 9:30 o'clock. The Japan sails for Vancouver via Japan ports and Victoria, B.C., this evening and the same tender with mails and passengers will leave the Customs Jetty at three o'clock.

The P.M. s.s. Ecuador, from San Francisco and ports, is expected to arrive at the China Merchants' Central Wharf this morning about eight o'clock and will sail for Manila and Hongkong tomorrow morning.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia left Kobe for Shanghai at one o'clock Wednesday afternoon and is due at Woosung at midnight. The tender Alexandra with inward passengers and mails may be expected to arrive at the Customs Jetty at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. The Russia sails for Manila and Hongkong at midnight tomorrow and the same tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs at five o'clock.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru arrived in Shanghai from Seattle and ports yesterday morning and will sail for Hongkong and Manila tomorrow morning.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano Maru arrived in Shanghai from London and ports yesterday afternoon and will leave for Japan this morning. The tender with passengers will leave the Customs Jetty at nine o'clock.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru is due in Shanghai from Kobe this morning and will leave for Hongkong and beyond Monday morning.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera arrived in Shanghai from Bombay yesterday afternoon and will sail for the same port on July 3.

The P. and O. s.s. Japan left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive on Monday. The Japan sails for Calcutta via Japan on July 2.

The French cruiser D'Estrees left Shanghai yesterday.

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

### SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

| STATIONS | | Local | Fast R | Slow | Coolie & Goods | Local | Express R | Local | Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai North | dep. | .... | 7.35 | 9.00 | 10.00 | .... | 14.50 | 15.50 | .... |
| Jessfield | dep. | .... | 7.51 | 9.18 | 10.23 | .... | 15.06 | 16.06 | .... |
| Sicawei | dep. | .... | 7.58 | 9.23 | 10.38 | .... | 15.13 | 16.13 | .... |
| Lunghwa Junction | dep. | .... | 8.15 | 9.40 | 10.53 | .... | 15.30 | 16.29 | .... |
| *Shanghai South* | *dep.* | .... | *7.45* | *9.10* | *10.28* | *13.35* | *15.00* | *16.00* | *17.55* |
| *Lunghwa Junction* | *dep.* | .... | *8.15* | *9.40* | *10.53* | *13.52* | *15.30* | *16.29* | *18.12* |
| Songkiang | dep. | .... | 8.59 | 10.48 | 12.02 | .... | 16.07 | 17.42 | .... |
| Kashi | dep. | .... | 9.51 | 11.52 | 13.28 | .... | 16.58 | 18.49 | .... |
| Kasing | dep. | 7.40 | 10.25 | 12.30 | 14.35 | .... | 17.22 | 19.20 | .... |
| Yehzah | dep. | 8.45 | 11.05 | 13.15 | 15.50 | .... | 17.53 | .... | .... |
| Changan | dep. | 9.45 | 11.41 | 14.00 | 16.50 | .... | 18.24 | .... | .... |
| Hangchow | dep. | 11.10 | 12.50 | 15.25 | 18.30 | .... | 19.19 | .... | .... |
| Zahkou | arr. | 11.35 | 13.10 | 15.50 | 19.00 | .... | 19.35 | .... | .... |

| STATIONS | | Local | Local | Fast R | Slow | Local | Coolie and Goods | Express R | Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zahkou | dep. | .... | .... | 6.30 | 7.55 | .... | 9.20 | 14.10 | 15.30 |
| Hangchow | dep. | .... | .... | 7.00 | 8.30 | .... | 10.00 | 14.35 | 16.05 |
| Changan | dep. | .... | .... | 8.04 | 9.48 | .... | 11.40 | 15.20 | 17.36 |
| Yehzah | dep. | .... | .... | 8.41 | 10.31 | .... | 12.39 | 15.51 | 18.40 |
| Kasing | dep. | .... | 7.15 | 9.28 | 11.22 | .... | 14.10 | 16.30 | 19.30 |
| Kashi | dep. | .... | 7.48 | 9.53 | 11.55 | .... | 14.48 | 16.52 | .... |
| Songkiang | dep. | .... | 9.05 | 10.47 | 12.59 | .... | 16.08 | 17.40 | .... |
| *Lunghwa Junction* | *dep.* | *8.18* | *10.38* | *11.35* | *14.08* | *15.33* | *17.23* | *18.23* | .... |
| *Shanghai South* | *arr.* | *8.35* | *10.55* | *11.55* | *14.25* | *15.50* | *17.40* | *18.40* | .... |
| Lunghwa Junction | dep. | .... | 10.30 | 11.35 | 14.05 | .... | 17.18 | 18.20 | .... |
| Sicawei | dep. | .... | 10.39 | 11.44 | 14.14 | .... | 17.28 | 18.29 | .... |
| Jessfield | dep. | .... | 10.46 | 11.51 | 14.21 | .... | 17.37 | 18.36 | .... |
| Shanghai North | arr. | .... | 11.00 | 12.05 | 14.35 | .... | 17.55 | 18.50 | .... |

### KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Konzenchiao | dep. | 6.50 | 8.25 | 11.25 | 14.00 | 15.55 | 18.35 | Zahkou | dep. | — | 10.10 | 12.25 | .... | 17.20 | .... |
| Kenshangmun | dep. | 7.10 | 8.50 | 11.40 | 14.15 | 16.15 | 18.50 | Hangchow | dep. | 7.30 | 10.40 | 12.45 | 14.55 | 17.50 | 19.15 |
| Hangchow | dep. | 7.20 | 9.15 | 11.52 | 14.24 | 16.30 | 19.00 | Kenshangmun | dep. | 7.42 | 10.57 | 12.57 | 15.12 | 18.07 | 19.27 |
| Zahkou | arr. | — | 9.40 | 12.10 | .... | 16.55 | .... | Konzenchiao | arr. | 7.55 | 11.10 | 13.10 | 15.25 | 18.20 | 19.40 |

R. Restaurant Car.

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

### Yesterday's Prices

| STOCK | Closing Quotations |
|---|---|
| **Banks** | |
| H. K. and S. B. .. | $620 B. |
| Chartered ..... | £80 CNI |
| Russo-Asiatic ..... | Tls. 250 |
| **Marine Insurances** | |
| Canton ..... | |
| North China ..... | $437½ |
| Union of Canton ... | Tls. 225 S. |
| Yangtsze ..... | Hk. 180 |
| Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd. ..... | $250 Tls. 22 B. |
| **Fire Insurances** | |
| China Fire ..... | $141 |
| Hongkong Fire ..... | $330 |
| **Shipping** | |
| Indo-China Def .... | $152 |
| Indo-China Pref... | |
| "Shell" ..... | 195/- |
| Shanghai Tug (o) .. | Tls. 38 B. |
| Shanghai Tug (f) ... | Tls. 40 |
| **Mining** | |
| Kaiping ..... | Tls. 11½ B. |
| Oriental Cons ..... | 21/- |
| Raub ..... | $2 B. |
| **Docks** | |
| Hongkong Dock ..... | $158 B. |
| Shanghai Dock ..... | Tls. 136 B. |
| New Eng. Works ... | Tls. 25 B. |
| **Wharves** | |
| Shanghai Wharf ... | Tls. 96 B. |
| Hongkong Wharf ... | $95 B. |
| **Lands and Hotels** | |
| Anglo-French Land .. | Tls. 76 |
| China Land ..... | Tls. 50 |
| Shanghai Land ..... | Tls. 67 B. |
| Weihaiwei Land .... | Tls. 3 |
| Shanghai Hotels Ltd. | Tls. 17 B. |
| China Realty (ord.). | Tls. 68 |
| China Realty (pref.) | Tls. 50 |
| **Cotton Mills** | |
| E-wo ..... | Tls. 285 B. |
| E-wo Pref ..... | Tls. 86 B. |
| Laou-kung-mow .... | Tls. 200 B. |
| Oriental ..... | Tls. 95 B. |
| Shanghai Cotton .... | T.s. 198 |
| Kungyik ..... | Tls. 35½ |
| Yangtszepoo ..... | Tls. 14 B. |
| Yangtszepoo Pref. ... | Tls. 83 B. |
| **Industrials** | |
| Butler Tiles ..... | Tls. 25 |
| China Sugar ..... | $157 B. |
| Green Island ..... | $8 B. |
| Langkats ..... | Tls. 18½ CNI |
| Major Bros ..... | Tls. 5 B. |
| Shanghai Sumatra ... | Tls. 107½ |
| **Stores** | |
| Hall and Holtz ..... | $12½ B. |
| Llewellyn ..... | $30 |
| Lane, Crawford ..... | Tls./88 B. |
| Moutrie ..... | $32 |
| Watson ..... | $5 B. |
| Weeks ..... | $12 S. |
| **Rubbers (Local)** | |
| Alma ..... | Tls. 8 S. |
| Amherst ..... | Tls. 0.50 |
| Anglo-Java ..... | Tls. 7.60 B. |
| Anglo-Dutch ..... | Tls. 2½ B. |
| Ayer Tawah ..... | Tls. 21 B. |
| Batu Anam 1918 .. | Tls. 0.75 B. |
| Bukit Toh Alang .... | Tls. 2 |
| Bute ..... | Tls. 0.85 |
| Chemor United ..... | Tls. 0.85 B. |
| Chempedak ..... | Tls. 7½ |
| Cheng ..... | Tls. 2.10 |
| Consolidated ..... | Tls. 2½ B. |
| Dominion ..... | Tls. 5.85 B. |
| Gula Kalumpong ... | Tls. 5 B. |
| Java Consolidated .. | Tls. 13½ |
| Kamunting ..... | Tls. 4½ S. |
| Kapala ..... | Tls. 0.30 B. |
| Kapayang ..... | Tls. 16 |
| Karan ..... | Tls. 8.10 |
| Kota Bahroe ..... | Tls. 4 B. |
| Kroewoek Java ..... | Tls. 10½ |
| Padang ..... | Tls. 9 B. |
| Pengkalan Durian .. | Tls. 4½ B. |
| Permata ..... | Tls. 2½ |
| Repah ..... | Tls. 0.80 B. |
| Samagaga ..... | Tls. 0.70 B. |
| Seekee ..... | Tls. 1 |
| Semambu ..... | Tls. 0.70 B. |
| Senawang ..... | Tls. 7 B. |
| Shanghai Klebang ... | Tls. 0.50 |
| Shanghai Malay ..... | Tls. 6 |
| S'hai Malay pref. .... | Tls. 7½ B. |
| Shanghai Pahang ... | Tls. 0.80 B. |
| Sungala ..... | Tls. 1 |
| Sungei Duri ..... | Tls. 8½ |
| Sua Manggis ..... | Tls. 3 B. |
| S'hai Kalantan ..... | Tls. 0.50 |
| Shanghai Seremban .. | Tls. 0.85 |
| Taiping ..... | Tls. 1½ |
| Tanah Merah ..... | Tls. 0.70 B. |
| Tebong ..... | Tls. 14½ |
| Ulobri ..... | Tls. 2½ |
| Ziangbe ..... | Tls. 3½ B. |
| **Miscellaneous** | |
| C. I and E. Lumber. | Tls. 350 S. |
| Culty Dairy ..... | Tls. 14 B. |
| S'hai Elec. and Asb.. | 52 |
| Shanghai Trams .... | Tls. 78 B. |
| Shanghai Gas ..... | Tls. 21½ |
| Horse Bazaar ..... | Tls 33 |
| Shanghai Mercury .. | Tls. 25 |
| Shanghai Telephone | Tls. 73 B. |
| S'hai Waterworks ... | Tls. 150 B. |

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

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### Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

**For U.S. Canada and Europe:**
Per R.M.S. E. of Japan....June 28
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru June 28

**For Manila**
Per R.M.S. E. of Russia....June 28

**For Europe**
Per P. and O. s.s. Dunera...July 3

**For Japan:**
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. June 28

MAILS DUE

**From U.S. and Canada**
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador.....June 28
Per R.M.S. E. of Russia....June 29

**From India, etc.**
Per P. and O. s.s. Dilwara...July 13

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Ice Cream a Specialty

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**"WOMAN"**

in

SEVEN ACTS

The Performance Starts at 9.15 p.m.

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Harold Lloyd "Ask Papa"

Up to his usual standard and that's saying "some."

*Matinee, Today 4 p.m.* "The Lightning Raider" Episode 1.—"The Ebony Block" Episode 2.—"The Counter Plot"

*Matinee, Tomorrow 3.30 p.m.* "The Lightning Raider" Episode 1.—"The Ebony Block" Episode 2.—"The Counter Plot"


# BRITISH PLAN TO OPEN LINE ACROSS AFRICA

## Germany's 800-Mile Railroad A Link In New Through Route To Belgian Congo

## BUILT UP BEFORE THE WAR

## 'Harbor Of Peace,' Scene Of Many Cruelties, The German Terminal In Captured Colony

By Cyrus C. Adams
(*New York Times*)

One of the early fruits of peace in Africa will be the restoration of the steam highway east and west across the continent that was completed just before the war began. This steam river and rail route connects the mouth of the Congo on the Atlantic with Dar-es-Salaam, capital of the former German East Africa, on the Indian Ocean. The names Dar-es-Salaam means "The Harbor of Peace," but its name did not save it from attack and capture a few weeks after Germany began her ruthless war, when British warships shelled the town and knocked to pieces the eastern terminal of the transcontinental highway.

Germany had built a railroad 800 miles long between Dar-es-Salaam and Lake Tanganyika. She also built at home a stanch steamer named the Emden, which was carried in pieces to Dar-es-Salaam and shipped on the railroad to Lake Tanganyika, where the vessel was put together and launched to be the ferry between the German shore and the Belgian side of the lake. The Belgians had built a railroad from the lake up the Lukuga Valley to the Congo and had circumvented by rail two unnavigable stretches in the upper river. This was the completion of the steam route across Africa from sea to sea. The work was finished on the day the war began, and the first fruits of the great enterprise will be gathered in the new era of peace.

The treaty of peace deprives Germany of all her colonies. The most promising of them are the four in Africa, where Germany had centered her largest colonial enterprises, and in her development work she expended most money and labor upon German East Africa, the finest of the German colonies. Great Britain now holds the mandate for this promising country. It stands just south of the equator, fronts on the Indian Ocean, and is nearly as large as Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas together. It includes the German share of the three great lakes, Victoria, Tanganyika, and Nyassa. Its northern boundary marches with the southern limits of British East Africa, and it is certain that these two colonies, so similar in many respects, will be further developed along the same lines to their mutual advantage. The country came practically under the British flag when England completely defeated the German forces there in 1917 and smashed the government the Germans had nurtured for twenty-three years.

**Gave The Kaiser His Mountain**

Nothing could exceed the cordial relations between these two colonies until the war began. The half circle we see on the map, breaking the otherwise straight line of the boundary between the two colonies, was an early proof of it. Emperor William wrote that he had long admired Kilmanjaro, the tallest of African summits, whose snow top keeps Winter all the year around in tropical Africa. He said he would consider it a personal favor if England would consent to have the boundary so drawn as to include the whole mountain in the German colony. His request was cheerfully granted, and, incidentally, it placed the highlands at the southern base of the great mountain in Germany's hands, and her white farmers, chiefly Boers, have been plowing and reaping there ever since in the cool, bracing air of that lofty region.

The two colonies always helped one another when they could. At first the British neglected their tropical coast lands, preferring to develop European farming on the more healthful uplands of the far interior; but the Germans, having no railroad, cultivated tropical products on the coast and made a great success of it. Then the English started coast plantations with the German experiments helping them to some extent. The experience of one colony was useful to the other because their climatic and physical conditions are much alike.

There were a few bright spots in Germany's treatment of the 8,000,000 blacks under her flag, though they were the victims also of terrible atrocities. Germany freed all children born of domestic slaves after 1905. She gave every slave the right to buy his freedom at a low price. The tax imposed on each hut was only 96 cents a year. Nine German missionary societies established many schools, trained natives in better methods of tillage, and taught them how to grow new crops, such as cotton, sisal hemp, the potato, and coffee. These societies were the pioneers who really helped the natives, and they sold 5,000 bales in one year.

**German-Africa 'Frightfulness'**

On the other hand, no other power of Europe deemed it necessary so frightfully to decimate their African subjects as the Germans did in their colonies. In their fights with Bantu tribes along the southern border of German East Africa they killed 25,000 people. All the blacks, men and women, in the service of the Government were treated as slaves and most rigorously dealt with.

American missionaries, listening to the fine German band in Kaiser Wilhelm Park, Dar-es-Salaam, on Summer evenings, have, many a time, lost all pleasure as they have seen through the trees long lines of slave girls, their necks inserted at the split ends of poles so that they should not escape, returning from their toil on the Government plantations.

On their forays against offending natives the Germans have stripped the gardens of peaceful tribes of all the food they contained and have carried off many of the women to make their black soldiery more content. The Germans should have been turned out of their four African colonies years ago for the terrible atrocities inflicted upon the natives. The day has now dawned for the complete release of these millions of blacks from the bullet and the lash of the most unfeeling of white men.

The eastern half of the plateau is very dry. Those who think that all tropical Africa bounds with vast forests and high grasses pushed to excessive growth by torrents of rain will find a very different picture on the dry part of this plateau. The trees are only spindling and scattered. What is Africa without its monkeys? But the man is lucky who sees a monkey more than once or twice a month on this part of the plateau. Dryness and sand are spread far and wide. Still, in many valleys there is grass enough for large herds of cattle. It is, however, the coastal plain, the western half of the plateau, and a broad zone along the southern border, that contain the greatest potential wealth of the former German colony, and a vast wealth was theirs.

The rubber districts cover more than a fourth of the country, the exports in peace times amounting to $3,000,000 a year; and they are expected largely to increase when plantation rubber, now grown only near Tanga, on the northeast coast, is widely introduced. Along the coastal plain the cocoanut palm flourishes for 600 miles and the nut is an important export.

**Brought Hemp From Yucatan**

The Germans thought that sisal hemp would thrive in the dry and narrow northeast belt and for years they have been exporting large quantities of the fiber. They got their seed from Yucatan.

The natives are eager to sell the products of their field to the whites. Nearly all the cotton grown by them in the Rufiji Valley was bought for export, and 5,000 bales were shipped in the year before the war. The natives used to collect wild honey and throw the wax away. The whites taught them better, and a year before the war the wax from the colony sold for $471,000.

The lakes abound with fish, but the natives are poor fishermen and do not yet supply the home demand. The Germans firmly believed that smoking and drying fish could be made a profitable industry, but they never developed it. Much fossil copal is dug out of the ground and is highly prized in India and China as a varnish.

White stock growers say that the native sheep in the cooler highlands may be crossed with the wool breeds of Europe and that wool may be added to the colony's resources as in British East Africa.

Our corn is a great crop all over the colony, wherever rainfall is sufficient, and is the chief vegetable food of the natives. Even a little wheat is grown by hoe culture on some mountain heights. Tobacco is raised by the natives, nearly everywhere, for their own consumption.

Sesame, whose oil is used in India and also in Germany, thrives in abundance. The fine agricultural station at Dar-es-Salaam, and its widely spread branches have far advanced the studies needed to place the land industries on practical bases. Rice and the banana are also among the crops whose success is assured.

**10,000 Blacks Built Railway**

Some 10,000 blacks graded the railway and laid the rails on the line between Dar-es-Salaam, the seaport, and Lake Tanganyika. The Bantu tribes will be the chief source of labor, and more training will give them greater efficiency. The native population is very dense in the extreme northwest of the colony.

The northern two-thirds of this area is the highest plateau in the country, and no other part of the land compares with it in the density and quality of the population. This is Ruanda, where the Germans did nothing except to show that it was the most remarkable part of their colony, both in the variety of its products and in the nature of its ruling class, the Watussi, who are neither negroes nor Bantus, like most of the black peoples of Africa, but are Hamites, related to some of the older peoples of the continent, as the Egyptians, Abyssinians, and some other darkskinned peoples.

The Watussi, however, while superior to the Bantus in many respects, have some admixture of Bantu blood in their veins. They are tall and thin, leave rough work to their slaves, and engage in no labor except cattle herding, while their workpeople provide them with vegetable food.

German men of science studied these people and wrote about them; but what would have happened if the German colonial regime had been imposed upon the Watussi in the tactless and brutal fashion that has disgraced the German name in all four of her African colonies? The proud Watussi would likely have been butchered by tens of thousands. The Germans at last were within striking distance. They were in a position to land troops from their trains at Ujiji and send them north by boats to the Ruanda coast. They were preparing for it.

At that moment the European war opened. The Watussi narrowly escaped a bitter fate, and now they are coming under the more patient and tactful regime of another white race, and, unless the natives are very foolish, they will greatly benefit by their relations with these other Europeans, who are disposed to help them. The British already talk of building a branch railroad from the German trunk line to Ruanda. A map and discussion of the project appeared in a recent number of The Geographical Journal.

**Helps Cape-To-Cairo Line**

Some time ago the British built a branch line from their Uganda Railroad southwest to tap the rich sources of carbonate of soda in Lake Magati. They have now only to extend this line about twenty-five miles over a level plain to the southwest to reach the far greater source of soda in Lake Magad, just across the border in the former German colony. There are also rich prospects of gold and other minerals that are not yet developed.

England will also be free to carry out her earnest desire to make a fundamental change in the route of the Cape-to-Cairo Railroad. The road had been completed from the Cape far north into the southern part of the Congo State, where it serves the need of the great copper field of Katanga. It had entered the Congo basin and was advancing slowly northward when the management came face to face with the great problem—how to build and maintain the road through 400 miles of the dense tropical forest, with stretches of boggy soil and masses of giant trees half shutting out the sun and covering the ground with debris when old trees collapse or windstorms break off the higher branches. It was decided not to enter the forest if another route could be obtained, so a plan was submitted to Germany to give her colony also the great advantage of the Cape-to-Cairo Railroad.

The British asked permission to extend their line from Broken Hill, in Northern Rhodesia, crossing into German East Africa to the south of lake Tanganyika, then on to Tabora, the great central station on the German railroad across the colony, then north along the west coast of Victoria Nyanza, placing the whole German colony in close touch by rail with their very productive west coast of the lake, then on to the Nile and down its valley to Sennar, where the last spike in the Cape to Cairo Railroad would be driven. This plan would circumvent the great forest and the long railroad would serve German as well as British interests.

Germany said it was not her policy to have foreign railroads extended into any of her colonies. She vetoed the plan. Undoubtedly the Cape-to-Cairo Railroad, now about two-thirds built, will be completed within a few years and the present prospects are that it will pass through the former German East Africa and be entirely under the protection of the British flag.

# British General To Head World Red Cross League

The League of Red Cross Societies, which was formed recently to bring about the union of Red Cross activities throughout the world announces the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir David Henderson, of Great Britain, as director general of the league according to a despatch from Paris. Lieutenant-General Sir David Henderson played a prominent part in the building up of the British Air Service. He was director general of military aeronautics and later vice-president at the Air Council.


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